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Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

It is again asserted that the order [...] removal of Gen. Fremont, and giv[...] his command to Gen. Hunter, is on the [...] West, and will be served at once by [...] Curtis, the commandant at St. Louis, [...] Fremont shall be in the very face [...] the enemy.

The redoubtable Mr. Jones of Iowa, [...] S. Minister at Bogota by appointment [...] Mr. Buchanan, has added to his Bible-[...] exploits the greater malfeasance [...] meddling in the New Grenada revolu[...] and, under the protection of his of[...] rendering essential aid to the party of [...] The facts are given in the [...] dispatches this morning.

The Mercantile Association had an [...] meeting last night, upon the banking law, and what they think [...] will be found fully reported else[...] The Association has resolved that [...] should be voted down, and for [...] which are embodied in their reso[...] The remembrance of a stump[...] currency is quite too fresh to warrant [...] hope that Illinois will repeat the ex[...] under a new form this year.

On Friday night last four companies [...] infantry and one of cavalry left [...] camp at Paducah and went up the Cum[...] river to Eddyville, Ky., escorted [...] the gunboat Conestoga. They landed at [...] at midnight, and under a forced [...] of thirteen miles, at daybreak [...] a force of rebel cavalry, com[...] routing them, killing 30, taking an [...] number of prisoners, and capturing [...] their camp equipage.

After the battle of Fredericktown, [...] which Jeff. Thompson was so com[...] routed by the Illinois boys, a num[...] of the slain secesh found on the field [...] recognized as men who had been re[...] on parole not long before. Several [...] and wounded rebels were also recog[...] by different persons as men who had [...] before pretended to be strong for the [...] They met the fate their treachery [...] treason richly merited.

[...] REGIMENT GOING TO WASHINGTON.

The Yates Phalanx has been ordered to [...] Washington, and it is stated that it will be [...] to Col. Lamon's brigade. It is [...] fine regiment—one of the best sent [...] from Chicago. The men are well [...] and efficiently officered, and will [...] credit to the patriotic State to which [...]

The Phalanx left St. Louis yesterday [...] Washington, where they will arrive by [...] if no detentions or accidents [...] encountered.

The rebel forces having retreated from [...] and left the State in the hands of [...] loyalists, a large portion of our army [...] that State may be safely withdrawn [...] Missouri and sent into Kentucky and [...] We presume quite a number of [...] regiments will be sent to Washing[...] to operate against the rebels from [...] point.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washing[...] stated that Secretary Seward had [...] as his opinion to one of the Euro[...] Ministers that the rebellion would be [...] down in ninety days.

We have been puzzled to conceive the [...] on which the astute Secretary [...] his prediction, and have been [...] to ascribe it to a sanguine temper[...] But since the publication of Sec[...] Cameron's instruction to Gen. Sher[...] we can see solid grounds for the [...] Mr. Seward gave. If the war is to [...] conducted on the principles laid down [...] the instructions, the rebels will very [...] be whipped out. Heretofore they [...] been allowed to use four millions of [...] against the Union. The Govern[...] has refused to permit any but white [...] to fight the secessionists; but now all [...] are called upon to come up to the [...] of the Union against the rebels. A [...] complexion is not to be [...] a test of his right to carry [...] musket in defense of the Union. All loyal men are called on to assist [...] quelling the atrocious revolt against [...] great Republic. Gen. Sherman is di[...] when he lands his army on the [...] coast, to "avail himself of the [...] services of all persons whether or not [...] fugitives from labor, who may offer to [...] the National Government, and to [...] employ them in such service as they [...] seem to be best suited for, and to [...] organize them into squads, companies [...] otherwise"—the otherwise meaning [...] regiments and brigades.

This the Secretary says is not to be a [...] arming of them for military ser[...] but it is a special arming, and may [...] 50,000 or 500,000 as the service [...] require. It will embrace all the [...] if it needs that many to help the [...] crush out the rebellion. The [...] must submit, or every slave will be [...] against them. It is for them to [...] how general the arming shall be. The [...] Government is getting in downright earn[...] We now begin to see day-light, [...] heretofore has been darkness. The [...] of morning begins to appear, and [...] speedy and effectual termination of this [...] and costly struggle may be expect[...] if the principles laid down in the in[...] be energetically applied to the [...]

"We Did It."

For weeks before the Bryan Hall Conven[...] the Evening Journal was belaboring the [...] Court House Clique. It conceived that upon [...] alone rested this great responsibility, [...] it was bound to do the work up for certain. [...] it did. When the delegates were elected [...] primary meetings, the Journal announced [...] result with a perfect exhaustion of its in[...] resources in display lines and self-lau[...] The Court House Clique was demol[...] "We did it." "Look at us"—"we did [...]" With this flattering unction, the edi[...] of Thursday evening, 24th, was peddled [...] and the editor went to bed. At that same [...] hour the delegates in Bryan Hall were nomi[...] the very men of the clique whom the Journal most opposed. They continued till midnight, nominating a ticket that was poison to the Journal. On Friday the Journal man was about in the condition of him whose load of ashes had spilled out in the road. He could not do justice to the subject; therefore he said little and thought more. By another day he grew bolder, and now he finds no end [...] denunciation for the ticket nominated by the [...] delegates whom "we" elected! Not to [...] understood as finding fault with the [...] present position, we would remind [...] editor of the old adage, not to crow till [...] fairly out of the woods.

Ought to Know All About It.

The Chicago Journal is boiling over with in[...] about the "Court House Clique." [...] much to say about the "Court House [...] of the public spoils." Also sarcastic [...] to Oliver Twist calling for more, [...] a sinister remark that "the more [...] some men, the more they expect [...] do for them." [...] person who figures as publisher [...] Journal ought to know all about these [...] was a sturdy member of the Court [...] for two years. He divided the [...] the Sheriff's office, (between his two [...]) without much compunc-

tion. And when his term expired, like Oliver Twist, begged lustily for more. He demonstrated thoroughly that "the more you do for some men the more they expect you to do for them." He showed it by asking the privilege of stepping out of the Sheriff's office into the Treasurer's office, and when the people "did'nt see it," he proposed to step back into the Sheriff's office again. Indeed, he has been a regular candidate for something good at the public crib every fall until now for six or eight years. He has either been a member of the Court House Clique, or a candidate for membership, during this whole period, and we submit that he ought to know all about the said Clique, and how they divide the public spoils, and how nearly they resemble Oliver Twist, better than any other newspaper man in Chicago.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER.

Secretary Cameron's Instructions to General Thomas W. Sherman.

LOYAL FUGITIVES FROM LABOR TO BE EMPLOYED TO FIGHT THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1861.

Secretary Cameron, in his letter of instructions to General T. W. Sherman, in command of the expedition to the Southern coast, says:

"You will avail yourself of the services of all persons, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be suited for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for the service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of services of persons so employed."

Michigan Cavalry.

Michigan is furnishing more cavalry than any other Northern State. There is now over 3,000 cavalry ready to take the field from that State, and when the squadrons now forming are full will bring it over 5,500.—*Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.*

The *Citizen* man was never more mistaken in his life than in asserting that "Michigan is furnishing more cavalry than any other Northern State." This State has raised more cavalry alone, than all the soldiers Michigan has yet sent to the field—including horse, foot and artillery. Michigan has just *one* regiment of cavalry in service, though she has four regiments and some companies in process of formation. Now Illinois has raised *twelve* regiments and seven companies of Cavalry. Six thousand of our cavalry are in active service, and the remainder are waiting for arms. Michigan is doing well, but it is absurd to claim for her more cavalry than Illinois.

The St. Louis War-Claims Commission.

The full commission appointed by the President to examine into the military accounts of the Department of the West, at St. Louis, is composed of Hon. David Davis of Illinois, Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, and Hugh Campbell of St. Louis. They are to examine and report upon all unsettled claims against the Military Department of the West, which may have originated prior to the appointment of the present General, at which time the order was issued that all money must be disbursed by the regularly appointed agents of the Government. The Commission are to meet at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties as soon as practicable. Samuel T. Glover, Esq., of St. Louis, is to act as counsel for the Government.

Resolutions of the Union Convention. Letter from Dr. Evans.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

By the report of its officers, in your paper of this morning, my resolutions seem to have been out of order when presented to the late Union County Convention. I presented them in good faith, supposing the Convention still in session, and that in the absence of any report from the Committee on Resolutions I had a right to offer them. I was strengthened in this conviction by the absence of any objection to the proceeding, either from the Chair or any one else. I had heard no motion to adjourn; had heard the Chair announce, when the Convention divided, that it would reassemble for business after the District nominations were made; and heard him call it to order in pursuance of that notice. I drew the resolutions up in haste during the ballotings, showed them to quite a number, of both Republican and Democratic antecedents, (of course these were neither while there), handed them to the reporters, all of whom copied them before they were offered; and had no intimation that they were not proper, popular, loyal, and right, expressing the general sentiment of the Convention and of the people of the county. I make this statement not to call in question the official report, but to set myself right in the premises, by giving the view under which I acted as a justification of my own course. And as I have heard no one specify in what way they would treat rebels more leniently than is proposed in the resolutions I think whether adopted regularly or not, they embody the will of the people.

As to the doctrines they contain, I am ready to maintain them against any one who does oppose. Principles with me are everything—men nothing. Candidates should be supported in these perilous times for the sake of their principles.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JNO. EVANS.

The Hollins Turtle.

The following description of the Turtle, with which Greytown Hollins attempted to destroy our fleet, has reached us by a circuitous route from New Orleans:

The Turtle is a vessel of great power of engine. She has a bow 9 feet long, of oak planks, secured all around by timbers 6 feet in thickness, also covered in the same manner, and made perfectly tight and solid, besides being shielded with iron plates two inches in thickness. The hull rises only 2½ feet above the water level. She is destined to run into the Brooklyn, which lies down on the Belize, and to sink her. She is provided with a steam borer or auger, about the size of a man's arm above the elbow, intended to make a hole in the vessel. Twenty-five hose are kept to throw boiling water over the Brooklyn, to keep her hands from defending her. Already several trials have been made with her, which the rebels say have given complete satisfaction. Cannon balls have rebounded when fired upon her, producing no injurious effect, and in fact it is very difficult to hit her, so small a portion of her being above water.

San Francisco Telegraph.

Speaking of the telegraph line to San Francisco, the New York *Tribune* "comes down" handsomely and owns up the corn, as follows:

This telegraph is mainly a Western enterprise. New York gave it the cold shoulder, for previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners of lines in the East and Southeast, wanted the communication to be made via New Orleans, that they might to a greater extent, participate in the profits over their own lines. The western men wishing to secure the advantage to their lines, went to work with a will, and in an incredible brief space of time have accomplished their undertaking, and added another wonder to the world.

The Sick Soldiers at Otterville.

From Otterville, between Tipton and Sedalia, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, we have unquestionable information relative to the condition of the sick and disabled of the army, necessarily left there. They are some nine hundred in number, and are quartered in the houses of the town, with the most meager accommodations and very inadequate attention. Many of them are crowded together, and others are poorly sheltered from the weather. All are deplorably in want of the necessaries of sickness. Beds and bedding are scanty, and poor in quality. Much distress is occasioned by these lamentable deficiencies, and a considerable loss of life must ensue unless a remedy is promptly applied. It is clearly the imperative duty of the Government to attend at once to these sufferers, and administer relief. But humanity and patriotism alike appeal to the citizens of St. Louis to afford immediate succor to their defenders in distress. Let every one inquire in what way and to what extent he can contribute to this urgently needed work. Beds, bedding, under clothing, and whatever is especially requisite for the sick, will be gratefully accepted.—*St. Louis Dem.*, 28th.

Kane County Cavalry.

The two companies of cavalry attached to the Kane county regiment—Col. Greusel's Thirty-sixth Illinois, arrived at Rolla on last Thursday. A correspondent says:

One company, from Plato, is commanded by Capt. Smith; the other, from Aurora, is under the command of Capt. Jenks. The men are thoroughly armed, having been detained in St. Louis four weeks for that object. The battalion makes a gallant appearance, and is panting for active service.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Fleet—Cargoes of the Transports.

A THOUSAND "CONTRABANDS" TAKEN AWAY.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HAMPTON ROADS, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

It is now more than two months since the first intimation reached the public that a naval expedition was planning against the Southern coast. When Gen. Viele's Brigade, consisting in part of the New Hampshire Third and Maine Eighth regiments were so suddenly removed from the camp of Hempstead, in September, it was instantly surmised that the Government was designing a repetition of the Hatteras blow; and ever since then the public, not only of New York, but of the country, has been on the alert for intelligence connected with the movement. During that time, however, the Press has been reticent, and the public ill-informed. Those who were accustomed to observe, indeed, found out that an unusual number of steam vessels was being collected in the harbor of New York,—some loafing, others apparently lying inactive in the bay; but although the preparations have been constant, varied and numerous, nothing of importance to keep secret has been disclosed. Even at the time of the removal of the transports from the metropolis, information of the details was entirely withheld from the community at large; and the absolute embarkation of the armament, which took place yesterday and the day before at Annapolis, affords the first opportunity for the press to furnish news relative to the greatest naval and military enterprise which has yet been attempted on this continent. The absolute sailing of the fleet releases me from the obligation of secrecy, and with the fullest concurrence of the authority to make the following announcements—announcements which Gen. Sherman informed me, only last night, it was his express wish should not be made until the arrival of the squadron at Old Point Comfort.

The fleet that sailed yesterday (Monday) morning consists of eighteen transports, the Atlantic, Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Coatzacoalcos, Ocean Queen, Illinois, Empire City, Ericsson, Roanoke and Marion, all large ocean steamers, and the Parkersburg, Winfield Scott, Pensacola, Ben. De Ford, Belvidere and Philadelphia, steamers of another class, but adapted for such a trade as that by sea between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four of the transports carry horses and army wagons; the others are loaded with troops, including two regiments from New Hampshire, the Third and Fourth; four from New York, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth, the last now about 500 strong; two from Maine, the Eighth and Ninth; two from Connecticut, the Sixth and Seventh; one from Pennsylvania, the Fiftieth, and one from Michigan, the Eighth. All these but one, it will be noticed, are from the Eastern or Middle States, as is eminently suitable in a Coast expedition. At Fortress Monroe they will be joined by two steamers, the Cahawba and Star of the South, carrying the Rhode Island Third and the Mechanics' or Engineer Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Kerrell, the latter sometimes known as the Mudsill Regiment; two transports, the Oriental and Matanzas, carrying 1000 contraband negroes, received at or near Fortress Monroe, and six transports, the Locust Point, the Potomac, the Golden Eagle, the Ocean Express, the Zero's Coffin and the Great Republic carrying the stores. So that the military position of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contraband and otherwise. The battery is Sherman's well-known one of six guns, and 140 men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege-guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipage, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and large stones, and in fact a complete fitting out for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries, and to intrench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the base of important and future operations. The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offence in the hands of a National army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set us by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the furtive use that could be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contraband articles scattered in the Southern interior from the *point d'appui* afforded by the proposed movement, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have too long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within our grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehensions that the present brandishing of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may incite in them an appreciation of our previous forbearance as well as a wholesome dread of our future determination. A large quantity of surf-boats is taken with the expedition, whose completeness in all matters of ordnance stores, ammunition and appurtenances seems admirable. It will be under the command of Brig. General W. T. Sherman, whose services to his country are too recent and too brilliant to bear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's Battery at the Battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his Battery to Capt. Hamilton, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig. Gens. Egbert T. Viele of New York, Stevens (late Governor) of Oregon, and Wright, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are all attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade; all are graduates of the West Point Academy, and have served with honor in the United States service.

The Battle at Edwards's Ferry

MORE PARTICULARS.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1861.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS'S FERRY.

The Hon. Amasa Walker, of Mass., just from Edwards's Ferry and Poolesville, who has been at much pains to get the facts, says that many of the accounts heretofore published are incorrect. Col. Devens, he says, crossed with 300 men of the 15th Massachusetts at midnight, and with the rest of the regiment, about the same number, at dawn. Company H, with company A, sent forward as an advance guard with company G to sustain them, and companies I and C as reserve, advanced within sight of Leesburg before they encountered the enemy, with whom they exchanged several volleys. At the first fire company H, which bore the brunt of the skirmish, lost one killed and twelve wounded. Colonel Devens fell back some distance, and there was no more fighting till about two o'clock. After Colonel Baker's arrival with reinforcements, Colonel Lee's command, 20th Massachusetts, came after Col. Baker, and the companies from the Tammany Regiment did not arrive till nearly the close of the fight. The tardy arrival of the men was in consequence of the insufficiency of the means of transportation, one scow carrying 80 at a time, being the sole conveyance. The general battle beginning about two o'clock, lasted until about half-past five o'clock. During the whole time a shower of bullets fell upon our men. Only two companies of Col. Devens's regiment had rifles, the smooth bores of the others would not carry to the rebels, who fought at long distance.

When several times our men seemed to give way, and the enemy approached, he was driven back. As a whole, all engaged fought well. The two Rhode Island howitzers did great execution until all the gunners were killed or driven off. Lieut Pierce, who was in command received three wounds. Col. Baker was killed at one of these guns. The Tammany boys, two companies, arrived full of fight, and dashed forward in the endeavor to save the day, but were terribly cut up in the first fire. A retreat was inevitable. Col. Devens, upon whom the command devolved after the death of Col. Baker, and the capture of Cols. Coggswell and Lees, conducted it in excellent order, throwing out pickets on each flank. By his order the men threw their guns into the water. The one scow was swamped the first trip. Many swam across, others hid themselves under the bank and escaped unobserved by the enemy. Two men ran up stream, found a small boat with a negro, who rowed them across, and in the course of the night 100 more. Another negro took off thirteen men on Tuesday. Straggling fugitives began to arrive in camp at 10 o'clock at night. A rebel lieutenant who was captured swore that one Southerner could whip six Yankees, unless they fought like those blue devils, pointing to the 15th Massachusetts.

A man who went over to make arrangements for the burial of our dead saw and reported a heap of rebel dead much larger than ours.

Lieut. Greene, Company F, 15th Massachusetts, fought almost through the entire battle, was surrounded, refused to surrender, shot a rebel in front, and was shot by one behind.

Since the fight, Harrison's island has been abandoned. According to a report from Budd's Ferry, a shell was thrown by the rebels into the encampment of the Sickles Regiment, which the men rushed to get as a trophy. As they were seizing it, it exploded, killing and wounding eight or nine.

Yesterday morning there were 155 wounded in the hospitals there, 90 of whom are from the Massachusetts 15th, and 33 from the 20th. A person who assisted in burying the dead, reported the number at 74; 237 of the Massachusetts 15th were unaccounted for, and 148 of the 20th. The Sanitary Commission have sent the wounded three wagon-loads of comforts.

One of Gen. McClellan's Aids telegraphed to the Surgeon in charge at Poolesville last night inquiring about the wounded in the engagement of Monday. The following reply was returned:

"The wounded are not coming to Washington. They are well taken care of here, and are doing remarkably well."

To Whom it May Concern.

Wherever treachery is, it should be ferreted out, though it lurked under the crinoline of those allied to men in the highest official stations.—*Boston Post.*

THE SPRINGFIELD EXPLOIT.

Brilliant Dash at the Rebels.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Oct. 27, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

I have the following additional particulars of the brilliant attack of Major Zagonyi, commanding Fremont's body-guard, into Springfield:

The attack was made from the Mount Vernon road, Judge Owens of Springfield acting as our guide. Upon approaching the town, about half-past eleven, yesterday (Friday), the rebel force was found drawn up on a commanding elevation in front of their camp ready to receive them. In order to get at them it was necessary for the guard to charge down a narrow lane and level a high fence which obstructed their path, under the fire of the enemy. Although suffering somewhat severely, they successfully accomplished that feat, and then charging upon the rebels they scattered them in all directions. They continued on into the town, where some sharp fighting took place, many of the rebels being here killed. They succeeded in clearing the streets of all the enemy who appeared, and then proceeding to the military prison, released all of our prisoners held at Springfield since the Wilson Creek affair. *Subsequently the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Court House.*

By this time the rebels had rallied in larger numbers, and his force being insufficient to hold the city, the Major thought it best to retire. Before entering the town the Major had been informed that the town was held by 2 200 men, and that he must act with caution. The Major, however, is one of the irrepressible kind, and he was bound to make the attack at all hazards—and did so. It proved, like Tompkins's dash into Fairfax, a very brilliant affair; but also, like that, without any decisive result.

Col. Pierce, an Arkansas man, was in command of the rebel force at Springfield. It is supposed that there is a valuable quantity of plundered goods in Springfield, which accounts for the large body of troops left there to guard the place.

The loss sustained by the Body Guard is thought to be about fifteen, although some of the missing may yet turn up. Quite a number of the horses were also killed.

The rebel loss is not known, but it is thought to be close upon a hundred, as the charge upon them was terrific. Col. Richardson says he thinks the sabres of the Body Guard were brought into requisition with good effect, judging from the bloody appearance of the swords.

Alexandria, Va., Put on its Good Behavior—The Merchants must Pay their Northern Creditors.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times, 26th.]

NORTHERN MERCHANTS MUST BE PAID.

The decision of Provost-Judge Freese, of Alexandria, that merchants in "Dixie" within the Union lines, must pay their debts to the North, has brought on quite a number of New York merchants, with claims considered past recovery. Judge Freese to-day reiterated his determination to enforce payment in every case where it could be shown that a loyal citizen would be the sufferer should the court refuse to act; that in every instance where a refusal to pay could in any manner be connected with the rebellion, he would enforce payment. Judge Freese decided a case to-day between two citizens of Alexandria, that involves these points. It was shown from affidavits made by Mr. Hallowell, a Union citizen of Alexandria, that a citizen named Fleming was collecting debts and selling property for J. & E. Douglas, also merchants of Alexandria, who have gone into the rebel army; that he (Douglas) owed Hallowell money, which Fleming refused to pay, saying that he had no authority, but admitting that he had sold some of the property of J. & E. Douglas to the firm of Beckver & Partner, also of Alexandria. Upon this statement of facts, made by Hallowell and admitted by Fleming, Judge Freese compelled Fleming to pay Mr. Hallowell out of funds in his possession belonging to J. & E. Douglas. Judge Freese remarked that as Fleming had assumed authority to collect money for secessionists, he would grant him authority to pay the debts of secessionists also; that one of the pet theories of the Southern leaders, and one of their inducements to Southern merchants to join the rebellion, was that they could repudiate their debts to the North. He intended, so far as he was concerned, that they should pay their debts. He also granted Mr. Fleming the privilege of paying Mr. Hallowell in gold.

In another case of money owing to Mr. J. A. Moure, of New York (not J. T. Moore, as I telegraphed yesterday), Judge Freese appointed a Commission, consisting of Provost-Marshal Griffith, Lieut. Stretch, and Lieut. Stoutenberg, to appraise certain goods in the store of the purchaser, enough to satisfy Mr. Moure's claim, and allowing a fair sum for transportation back to New York. So careful was Judge Freese to protect the rights of the Alexandria merchant that he would not order the sale of the goods there, but instructed the Commission to estimate their value at New York prices.

I learn that Bowen, Holmes & Co., of New York, are likely to recover a debt of five thousand dollars in the same manner, one of their customers being allowed by the Court five days to hunt up reasons why he should not pay his debts, and while he is hunting up the reasons a file of the Provost Marshal's men take good care of the stock of goods in his store.

Several cases have occurred where men have boasted of having purchased goods at the North with no intention of paying, have been compelled to disgorge.

Neither the females or children of Alexandria will be allowed to insult our troops with impunity in future. The females will risk confinement in the guard house, and the parents will be made responsible for the good behavior of their offspring.

Bread Disturbances in Paris.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

PARIS, October 11, 1861.

Within the past ten days we have been nearer to a revolution in Paris than at any time since the *coup d'etat*, and the cause of it has been the same as one of the great exciting causes of the first French revolution—the high price of bread. The French government, in its paternal care of its subjects, has not neglected to provide against the extortionate demands of the sellers of the staff of life, who, if left to themselves, might at any time take advantage of the condition of the grain market to raise the price of bread to such a standard as to place it almost beyond the reach of the working classes, and the government well understand, too, that so long as the laboring population of Paris have plenty of work and plenty of bread, they will not trouble themselves about politics, and do nothing to impede the revolutions of the great governing machine. Since the foundation of the empire, in order to regulate the price of bread, and keep it in all the fluctuations of the grain market at something like a standard rate, a *Caisse de Boulangerie* was established, attached to the prefectures of the different departments of France. Once every two weeks a placard, posted all over Paris, and particularly in the shops of the bakers, signed by the prefect, announces the price at which bread of the first and second qualities shall be sold for the fortnight then ensuing. The bakers themselves are appointed by the government, and only a certain number are allowed, in the ratio of one to every eighteen hundred inhabitants, and a regular fixed per centage of profit only is allowed them.

Although the general rule of the *Caisse de Boulangerie* regulates, through the prefect of the department, the price of bread in accordance with the market value of wheat, such is not always the case, bread being sometimes sold at considerable less than its cost price, the bakers being indemnified by the government, which intends to make up the loss when the flour becomes cheap. During the Crimean war, for example, when grain was enormously high, the price of bread remained unchanged. The result of this, and the subsequent low rate at which it was kept, was that the municipality owed the bakers 53,000,000 of francs, which has since been reduced, by a gradual increase in the price of bread, to 16,000,000. As the city is now spending enormous sums of money for improvements of various descriptions, it was not considered desirable to encumber the finances with an additional debt for bread, and as grain is unusually high, on account of the comparative failure of the grain crop in France, on the first of the month the bread was raised to the maximum price, fifty centimes the kilogramme (about five cents a pound), which is higher by more than a cent a pound than it has ever been before since the government took in hand its regulation.

The immediate result of this was a manifestation of discontent and some little disorder among the working population, which thronged the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Jacques, which have always been the hot-beds of revolution, and the points at which barricades have flourished. Crowds of angry and excited men gathered about the bakers' shops, and were dispersed by the police after a number of arrests had been made. Placards were posted upon the shop windows during the night demanding a reduction in the price of bread; and the notices of the prefect of the Seine, fixing the rate at which it should be sold, were in many cases smeared with filth. The prefect himself received hundreds of anonymous letters, threatening all sorts of things, if bread was not put at a lower price; and the following couplet of doggerel was posted up in various parts of Paris, and a copy of it affixed to one of the gates of the Palace of the Tuileries.

"Le pain est a vingt sous—
Le baionette est au bout."

"Bread is at twenty sous a loaf and the bayonet is at the end of it.

The result of all these demonstrations has been, that about a hundred arrests have been made, and a note has been published in the *Moniteur* to the effect that the present rate of bread being the maximum it cannot go any higher, and that recent arrivals of grain from America and the north of Europe give reason to believe that it will be lowered. This will probably be done on the 15th, and the cause of dissatisfaction removed. The government had rather pocket the loss than have a revolution.

The Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde arrided at Brest on Wednesday, after a nine days' passage from Boston. They are expected in Paris to-day.

PAID OFF.—Captain Burnap's Cavalry and Captain Foster's Cavalry were mustered out of the service on Thursday, and paid off in this city yesterday by U. S. Paymaster Brown, of St. Louis.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

GEN. SIGEL ENTERS SPRINGFIELD.

Our Army Follows up Price.

JIM LANE ON THE RAMPAGE.

Friendly Letter from Garibaldi.

Expedition up Cumberland River.

ILLINOIS BOYS DISTURB A REBEL BREAKFAST.

Gen. Scott Retires from the Army.

SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Steamer Sloshing About.

SHOTS THROWN INTO GENERAL SICKLES'S CAMP.

Bad Conduct of U. S Minister Jones

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1861.

Gen. McClellan has issued the following order, dated—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, October 28th, 1861.—The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, 1st California and Tammany regiments, the 1st U. S. artillery, and Rhode Island battery engaged in the affair of Monday last, near Harrison Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but situated as these troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force—five thousand against one thousand seven hundred—it was not possible that the issue could have been successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory.

The General commanding feels increased confidence in Gen. Stone's division, and is sure that when they next meet the enemy, they will fully retrieve this check, for which they are not accountable.

The following resignations have taken place: Maj. W. H. Dyke, 1st Minn; Lieut. and Adj't. W. Stredden, 2d Illinois Cavalry; Capt. Benj. Dressler, Berdan's Sharp Shooters; Capt. Geo. Weatherwox, and Col. D. M. Connell, 3d Mich; 1st Lieut. John Connell, 13th Ohio; 1st Lieut. A. J. Roosa, Regimental Quartermaster 12th Ohio; 1st Lieut. Earl Evanston, 3d Ohio.

The following officers have been honorably placed on the retired list: Col. John Irving, Capt. Miller Knowlton, 1st Artillery; Major Edgar S. Hawkins, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Edward Freeman, 5th Infantry; Capt. W. J. Newton, 2d Cavalry.

Gen. Casey's division, comprising 11 regiments of Infantry not yet permanently brigaded, were reviewed by Gen. McClellan this morning. The division of Gen'ls Smith and McCall will be reviewed to-morrow.

Capt. Jesse A. Gore, 10th Infantry, just from Utah, has been appointed Colonel of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, in place of Senator Wilson resigned.

Gen. Scott will retire from active military duties in consequence of physical infirmity, within ten days, under the law of the last Congress, which allows him to do so and which also continues his full pay, allowances and subsistence.

The order superseding Gen. Fremont by Gen. Hunter went West on Saturday, accompanied by instructions to the latter. Gen. Prentiss, at St. Louis, is to deliver it unless Fremont is in the actual presence of an enemy.

Senators Wade, Trumbull, Dixon and Chandler, are here, urging that a battle be fought and the rebels whipped as near Bull Run as possible, and before the time for going into winter quarters.

Advices from all parts of Europe are thoroughly encouraging. A letter has been received from Garibaldi, saying that we shall put down the rebellion, and therefore he need not come over to help us, but that if we do not do so easily, he will come.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 28, 1861.

Mr. E. L. Beard, contractor for the city fortifications, arrived in town to-night, having left Bolivar on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. He brings the secesh flag torn down by Seagoni's men from the Springfield Court House, as a trophy to Mrs. Fremont. Sigel entered Springfield with his entire division on Saturday afternoon. Gen. Lane joins Fremont's army on Friday. He captured another train of baggage and stores and bagged the escort, at Butler, in Bates county, on Monday, including a rebel Captain and Lieut. and fifteen men. He sent them all to Fort Scott. In every town he passed through he compelled the inhabitants to hoist the flag and promise to keep it hoisted, or suffer the penalty of having their town burned. Gen. Sturgis's command rested at Osceola, on Wednesday, and would follow Lane's track two days later. Gen. Fremont and staff undoubtedly reached Springfield yesterday.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondence also announces the evacuation of Springfield by the main body of the confederates. Two regiments were left behind to bring off as much property as possible. Probably this is the force encountered by Seagoni. Lebanon and all the towns between Rolla and Springfield have been evacuated by the rebels, and every man of them was hastening toward Arkansas. Gen. Price was again reported to have joined McCulloch.

A scout who had arrived at Rolla, states that it was reported by the rebels that Price was awaiting the arrival of Gen. A. S. Johnston. Price, at last accounts, was near Carthage, confirming the impression that he is making for Camp Walker. The balance of our Springfield wounded are en-route for Rolla.

This morning telegraph builders commenced repairing the wires between Florence and Syracuse, expecting to continue the same to Warsaw. The telegraph poles have been stripped and the wires have not worked to Warsaw for seven months.

The train from Pilot Knob reports everything quiet there. The prisoners, fifty in number, have been set to work on the fortifications.

[From another Telegraphic Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, October 28, 1861.

The rebel loss in the Fredericktown battle was much greater than was at first supposed. A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day, and on the second day buried 128 more up to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods. I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

The *Democrat's* special Jefferson City dispatch says an important expedition has gone out from here, the result of which I will probably send to-morrow. Look-out for good news. Gen. Prentiss has again left, and I am not permitted to give his destination.

There are startling developments in regard to how the Western Department has been hampered in the matter of ordnance supplies. The facts in some instances seem incredible.

FROM CAIRO.

Federal Victory in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 28, 1861.

The steamer Erie No. 2, with four companies of the 11th Missouri, and one company of cavalry, escorted by the gun-boat Conestoga, left Paducah on Friday night and ran up the Cumberland to Eddyville, where the troops were landed at 12 midnight and made a forced march of 13 miles into the interior, where a force of the enemy's cavalry was encamped; reached there about daylight and attacked them while at breakfast, completely routing them, killing 30 men and capturing 30 prisoners, 50 horses and a large quantity of equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

An order has been issued from head-quarters establishing a Government officer on each Packet plying between this point and St. Louis, with instructions to supervise all freight and passengers that passes between here and St. Louis landing on the Missouri side of the river.

Paymaster J. H. Van Vleet, of the gun-boat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

From Gen. Fremont and Our Army in Southwest Missouri.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, Pike County, Mo., Oct. 26.—Gen. Fremont and staff arrived at Bolivar, Pike county, sixteen miles from Camp Morrisey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town. Bolivar, like nearly all the towns in Southern Missouri, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being closed and many of the houses abandoned.

It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's body-guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was from six to eight killed and some fifteen or twenty wounded. A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One Sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and a rebel placed a pistol to Seagor's breast and was in the very act of firing, when the Major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at his horse's feet. Col. Charms, of the Third Illinois Cavalry, and Major Holman's Sharp Shooters, have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Sigel's division, will march there at midnight. Gen. Fremont and staff and Gen. Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow, and will probably arrive there in the evening. Gen. McKinstry was two miles north of Warsaw last night. Gen. Pope was this side of the Osage, and Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point.

I understand that in the forthcoming battle, Lane and Sturgis will have the left wing, Hunter the right, Asboth the main column, and McKinstry will form the reserve, Sigel taking the advance.

Nothing further from Price, and no news from McCulloch.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

TIPTON, Mo., Oct. 28.—Gen. Kennedy, who has just returned to Sedalia from Price's army says that Price's men are much dissatisfied at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders. On the other hand it is asserted that Gen. Johnston has left Kentucky to take command of Price's and McCulloch's forces; and that before leaving that State he sent couriers to Price and McCulloch, directing them to fall back into Arkansas and not give Fremont battle until he could reach them. Gen. Kennedy says Fremont will have a much larger force to contend against than he imagines. Considerable numbers of Price's robbers are arriving in this section daily, and it is feared they will renew their plundering as soon as our troops leave.

Garibaldi and the American War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following letter from Garibaldi has been received by the U. S. Consul at Antwerp:

CAPRERA, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—I saw Mr. Sanford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the Union, and that shortly; but if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me.

[Signed] G. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. Quiggle, U. S. Consul at Antwerp.

From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An officer who has just arrived here from the encampment of Sickles's Brigade, at Port Tobacco, Md., reports that the rebel steamer Page yesterday approached the shore at that point and fired at our troops. Her shells fell into our camp, and compelled the men to withdraw to a safe distance from the river.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The state of affairs in New Grenada, in regard to the United States, is in a delicate and interesting condition. Elevating the flag of State sovereignty and State rights, Mosqueira threw his country into a terrible revolution, and on the 18th of July succeeded in entering the capital through the inability of the Chief Commander of the Constitutional army, and the absence of their troops; but he has not been able to extend his rule to even one half of the territory or population of the country, and there are now powerful odds against him. Letters from Bogota state that the American Legation there favored the obtaining of information by Gen. Mosqueira relative to the strength and movement of his opponents, by which he was enabled at last to attack them with advantage; that in the same manner our Minister, violating the orders of Gen. Briceno, on the Magaolena river, had months before caused the disaster to the expedition sent by President Ospina to the Atlantic States under command of that Chief, Gen. Jones, having caused a steamer to proceed down the river by which the rebels were informed of the position, strength and plan of attack of the government troops. These letters assert that on the evening of the 19th of July, when Mosqueira most cruelly ordered the murder of three citizens without trial, even denying them all spiritual comforts. General Jones met Mosqueira at a bal or soiree given in the house occupied. It is known that General Jones himself hastened to recognize the self-assumed government of Mosqueira, presenting to him the appointment of United States Consul at Panama and Aspinwall, and asking him for the Exequators, which were immediately given. In consequence of the proceedings of Gen. Jones, Mosqueira assumed to have been formally recognized by the Government of the United States, and has therefore attempted to hold his place.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Accounts from Darnestown, received to-night, say that a sufficient force remains at and near Edwards's Ferry to insure safety against any attempt of the rebels to cross.

The President and Gen. McClellan reviewed Gen. Casey's Division of eleven regiments to-day, in the rear of the Capitol.

Robert Crosier is appointed District Attorney for Kansas, vice Bure, who is engaged in military service.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—A party of thirty men, under command of Col. Johnson, of the 28th Illinois, while out scouting, Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry thirteen miles below Cairo, on the Kentucky side. A brisk engagement ensued, in which the rebels were routed, killing their Captain and Lieutenant and wounding several others. No loss on our side. The rebel cavalry was seen four miles below Fort Holt, Sunday. On Saturday morning the town of M'Leansboro, Hamilton county, was visited by 32 cavalry, who arrested eight rebel secessionists, and took them to Shawnetown.

Van Vliet, Purser of the gun boat Lexington, died this morning.

The Exploit on Cumberland River, Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Oct. 27.

On Friday night the steamer Erie, No. 2 accompanied by the gunboat Conestoga, Co.'s B, H, and I, of the 9th Ills. vols., Maj. Phillips. Coming up the Cumberland river about 35 miles, the troops landed at 3 30 yesterday morning, made a forced march to Saratoga, a distance of 13 miles, where they *slightly* interrupted the breakfast of a company of rebel cavalry, 100 strong, under command of one Capt. Wilcox. The rebels immediately formed across the road and gave battle. Our boys delivered their fire, and then charged, completely routing them. The enemy's loss was 12 killed, including their Capt.; 24 taken prisoners, including their 1st Lieut. and orderly Sergeant; 52 horses and mules, wagons, blankets, guns, bowie knives, in fact everything was completely cleared out. Our loss was 2 wounded. The Federals returned to the river, where they confiscated a scow and brought everything to this place, arriving here late in the evening.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 28—The great expedition has been delayed by the prevalent gale. Some refugees from Yorktown state that the rebels are in considerable force in that vicinity, and there is an apprehension of an early attack by the Federal troops.

Dickey's Cavalry at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, ILL., Oct. 28.—A sword and flag were presented to Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment, to-day. Fully five thousand people witnessed the ceremony. Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. J. D. Caton and Mr. Cook.

Union Victory at Plattsburg, Mo.

We have received accounts of an engagement at Plattsburg, about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night about 700 Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg, killed eight traitors, took twelve prisoners, one cannon, (all the artillery they had,) a large amount of small arms, and twenty horses. The camp was completely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

Improvised Naval Expedition.

A letter to the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, dated October 7, gives an account of an unsuccessful attempt, on the part of the crew of the Cambridge and Albatross, to cut out a privateer at anchor in the sound near Beaufort, S. C., and also to destroy a battery. The expedition was composed of three boats from the Cambridge, with their crews armed with Sharp's rifles and cutlasses, with revolvers, commanded respectively by Lieut. Gwinn and Acting Masters Strong and Eldridge; two boats from the Albatross, with armed crews, under the command of Lieutenant Ward—the whole being under the command of Lieutenant Gwinn, of the Cambridge. The night was dark and the surf ran high. Each boat had a binnacle and compass, but owing to the darkness and uncertainty of the exact bearing of some sand bluffs with relation to the channel through the breakers, they lost their way, and got into the breakers and surf. Most of the boats were beached, and one belonging to the Albatross was stove, and two of her crew either drowned or deserted. The fishermen on the beach, whom they saw, proved to be "good Union men;" gave them fish, and assisted them to get their boats off. The officers and men having already undergone much fatigue and exposure in their endeavors to extricate themselves from their perilous situation, a further prosecution of the expedition was deemed useless, and the whole of the Cambridge's party returned. One of the boats, containing Lieutenant Ward, of the Albatross, was left behind. In the morning he was recovered, and his boat was towed off much damaged, and two men missing, with a quantity of arms.

Gen. Scott.

We regret to hear from Washington that the health of Gen. Scott is becoming less and less adequate to the severe and unremitting labors imposed by his position. His fatigues have had such an effect upon his system that he now finds it difficult to attend to business for more than two hours at a time, without refreshing himself by sleep. He is unable to walk or ride to any considerable distance, and for a portion of the past few days has been confined quite closely to his house.

It is evident that the term of the old soldier's active service is drawing rapidly to a close. * * * * * *

The statement published yesterday (in the *Herald*,) that Gen. Scott was urging the removal of Gen. McClellan, and the appointment of Gen. Halleck in his place, must be taken with great reserve. Gen. Scott is not likely to recommend such a proceeding unless he is inclined to abstain entirely from offensive military operations and send the army of the Potomac into winter quarters.—*N. Y. Times.*

Under these embarrassments, public opinion is fast settling down upon the idea that we have too many old and too many other incompetent Generals in active service, and that it is under their prevailing counsels that the war, Like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along

The failure of that incompetent old General, Patterson, for example, to take care of the rebel Johnston, in the valley of Virginia, is painfully remembered as the principal cause of our expensive defeat at Manassas; and while, on the other hand, from the brilliant campaign of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, we all believe that he is the man to wipe out the disaster of Bull Run, we have reason to fear that *he is clogged in his movements by the cloudy conceits of old men*, and of incompetent men, *who should not be permitted to stand in his way.* * * * *

Briefly, while the public service requires, as the leaders of our armies, such men as McClellan, Sherman, Rosecrans, Lyon, Sigel, and Sturgis—skillful, vigorous, educated, and experienced officers—the crisis as sternly demands *the weeding out or retirement of all incompetent pretenders and superannuated old gentlemen.*—*N. Y. Herald*, 24th.

The Kansas Brigade.

Lane's Kansas Brigade, which the *Republican* stigmatizes as composed of bandits and thieves, was early last week at Clinton, in Henry county, on its way to join Sigel's advance guard at White's Ferry, over Grand River. On the authority of Mr. P. Buhler, the Leavenworth *Times* relates certain incidents of Lane's progress, well illustrating the spirit that animates him and his men. At Pleasant Hill they "confiscated two rebel stores, sixteen kegs and two half barrels of powder, finding the powder secreted in the bushes. The goods from the stores *were distributed among the Union families in the vicinity*, who had been left destitute by the rebel forces." Does not this authenticated fact give the lie to the wholesale charges continually iterated and re-iterated against the Kansas Brigade and its General, accusing them of wilfully plundering rebels and Union men alike? Allegations to this purport are intrinsically incredible, and utterly unworthy of belief, especially when proceeding from known enemies or doubtful friends. If Lane were to undertake a tittle of the atrocities imputed to him he would be at once abandoned by the mass of his soldiers. That they stand enthusiastically by him, and the fact that they confiscate rebel stores to distribute them among Union families whom the rebels have robbed, disproves the charge of indiscriminate pillage brought against him and them.—*St. Louis Democrat, Oct.* 28.

A Thousand Union Men Hung.

The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) *Whig* of last week gives an account of speeches made in that place on Monday of last week—County Court day. The *Whig* says:

"Gen. Dick Williams, late of Texas, proposed to give his fellow countrymen a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession as witnessed by him in a travel of some 1,700 miles, overland; he told of some of the most harrowing scenes of outrages and demon-like atrocities committed by the fiend secessionism, as witnessed by himself and family—how men were hung in Texas—neighbors of his for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers; he averred, as a fact, that he believed, from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand in the States of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee."

Re-opening of the Mail Route to Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—An order stating that the mail route is now open to Springfield, has just been issued from headquarters. The first mail for several months left for Springfield this morning.

HARBOR OF ERIE.—In noticing the circular of Secretary Seward on the subject of seaboard and lake defences, the Erie *Gazette* says Pennsylvania will doubtless proceed to construct defences at Erie, her only harbor on the lakes. The *Gazette* claims that Erie presents superior advantages for a naval depot on Lake Erie. The Erie City Council has adopted a preamble and resolutions authorizing immediate correspondence with the Governor in reference to defences, &c., at that port, and appointed Messrs. King, Brown, Elliott and Warren, a committee on the subject.

A GENEROUS ACTION.—The Portsmouth *Chronicle* states that at a meeting of the workmen in the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, on Tuesday last, it was unanimously resolved that each of the twelve hundred men present should give the amount received for one day's work to the Maine and New Hampshire soldiers now at the seat of war; the money raised thereby to be appropriated to the purchase of blankets, stockings, etc. Thus not less than two thousand dollars will be raised, which will go far toward furnishing the means to make our soldiers comfortable during the coming winter.

New Advertisements.

WABASH AVENUE.—We have for sale on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street, a House and Lot, cheap for cash. Lots in [illegible] Also, 130 feet on Paulina street, near Union Park, [illegible] [illegible] SLOCUM, 60 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A Second-Hand Safe of medium size, for which cash will be paid. Address C. WEED & CO., Post Office Drawer 5041.

WANTED—To Rent unfurnished rooms in a respectable house, without board. Address "H. B." Tribune Office, stating terms, &c. References exchanged.

WANTED—To Rent, a furnished room, without board, by a single gentleman, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Must be on North Side, east of Clark and north of [illegible] streets. Address P. O. Box 2707, Chicago.

WANTED.—Twelve Buglars wanted immediately for the First Regiment Yates Sharp Shooters. Applications will be received at the Recruiting Office here, or by letter, till Nov. 5th. FRED. W. MANTHORPE, Major 1st Reg't Yates Sharp Shooters.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in a private family. Any one having a desirable suit of rooms can find a good and permanent customer by addressing "B," Box 2002. [illegible] Avenue preferred.

TO RENT.—A Room to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 170 State street.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—A certificate entitling the bearer to $25 worth of Tuition in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, will be sold for $18 on application to W. W. SIKES, Box 1369, Chicago Post Office.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER at corner of Wood and Payne streets, West Chicago, Ill., on the 27th inst., a Brindle Cow. Has well set horns. The owner can have the same by applying as above, proving property, &c. WM. HASTINGS.

LOST—A Pocket Memorandum Book, with clasp and metallic pencil. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 37 Lake street, or by addressing P. O. Box 3795.

BOARDING.—Suits of Rooms, and single Rooms can be obtained with board, at No. 71 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A well finished two-story House on Price Place, near Halsted street, containing nine rooms, water in the house, &c. Inquire of W. MEGLADE, 174 South Desplaines, or 262 South Clark street.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE Dispensary. Cor. of Dearborn and Indiana streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This Institution, under the direction of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, is open for patients every day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Medical and Surgical attention and Surgical Operations free of charge. Patients from the country desiring to avail themselves of its benefits, can obtain boarding at very moderate rates. For information address R. L. REA, M. D., Attending Surgeon.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO CITY GREYS are hereby notified to meet at Light Guard Hall, Garrett Block, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctuality and a full attendance is particularly requested. PER ORDER OF THE COMMANDER. Chicago, Oct. 29th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of TURPIN, LAKE & CO., having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be closed up by W. & D. J. Lake, who are authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose. V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE. Chicago, Oct. 1861.

The undersigned, of the late firm of Turpin, Lake & Co., will continue a General Commission Business at 182½ South Water street, under the firm name of W. & D. J. Lake, and solicit a continuance of the business of our former patrons. WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE.

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill., Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BY JEWETT & CO., SHERIFF'S SALE. On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M. By virtue of an Execution against JOHN ELLIS, the following Goods will be sold At No. 14 State street, To the highest bidder for cash, to-wit: [illegible] boxes Glass, [illegible] Glassware, 13 barrels Glassware, 20 doz. Manilla Bed Cords, [illegible] Manilla Rope from ¾ to 7 inch, [illegible] Jute [illegible], [illegible] Hay Rope, [illegible] Manilla Wrapping Paper, [illegible] Bogus, [illegible] Printing Paper, [illegible] Hardware Wrapping Paper, [illegible] Crown, [illegible] Straw, [illegible], [illegible] Dbl. Dbl. Crown, 400 kegs Nails and Spikes, [illegible] Flasks, 10 bbls. Carbon Oil, 2 pr. Platform Scales, 10 bbls. Salt Fish, 2 Horses, 2 Harness, 1 Wagon, 1 Dray, Lot of Furniture, Carpets, Office Furniture, Crockery, &c. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff, By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

RARE CHANCE.—I (the undersigned) wish to find a person to take equal interest in a CUSTOM MILL, For which only Three Hundred Dollars is needed to complete what I have begun. The mill is large and well supplied with water for the engine all seasons of the year, and no other mill within twenty-two miles. Any one who wishes to have an Equal Share With me by FURNISHING ONE RUN OF MILL STONES, will please address F. WHITE, Lamoille, Bureau County, Ill.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. 50 sacks Buck Wheat Flour, 100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples, 10 bbls. "Bell" Cranberries, 10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries. CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c., H. P. STANLEY, 168 South Water street.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! Sanford's $1000 Challange Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challange Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challange Heaters. FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE A single room or a whole house, A single room or a whole house, A single room or a whole house, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, And the celebrated SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS. General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills base on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, On MONDAY, Oct. 28th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th, FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Prints, Ginghams, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks and Hose, Buck Gloves, Mittens and Gauntlets. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

LAMPS! LAMPS! KEROSENE And Fluid Lamps. A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH. C. L. NOBLE, 175—Lake Street—175

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A powerful and positive cure for diseases having their origin from a loss of Iron and a deteriorated condition of the blood. [illegible] Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 91 Lake street. [illegible] Price in Pint Bottles, One Dollar.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN E. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47 Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!! In Beaver, Felt & Straw. A full selection for Winter Wear. 41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, Apples, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates. [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, [illegible] Western Agent, [illegible] M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible] Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month, 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month, 10.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 52 Lake street. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street, a large quantity of second-hand Furniture, consisting of Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Suit, Marble-Top Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Rosewood, Mahogany and Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, Bed Springs, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, &c. Also, 1 square elegant 6½ octave Piano, with marble slab and brackets. Also, Paintings, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, FURNITURE AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street, a large stock of New Furniture, Consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Rosewood and Mahogany Marble-Top Tables, Mahogany Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs, Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Oak Dining Chairs and Common Cane Seat Chairs. Also, Mahogany and Black Walnut Marble Top Chamber Sets. Also, Hair Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses, together with a Great Variety of other Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, Dry Goods and Embroideries AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 52 Lake street, an assorted stock of seasonable Dry Goods. Also, a splendid assortment of French Embroidered Setts, of desirable styles; Embroidered Collars, Ladies' Hosiery, Lawns, &c. Also, an invoice of Gentlemen's Wear, Linen Bosom Shirts. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 52 Lake street, An Assorted Stock AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 52 Lake street, a large variety of Goods, principally Groceries, selected expressly for a Sutler's Trade, comprising every article required for completing out fit for Sutler's trade. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, LIQUORS AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street an invoice of WINES. Just received from New York. ALSO—An invoice of Brandy, Gin and Wine, for account of whom it may concern to pay charges. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Regular Sale Days. At their Salesrooms; DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Coatings, Bleached Shirtings, &c. AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will sell for cash on TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 2 [illegible] pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Pilot Cloths, Satinetts, &c. ALSO: [illegible] pieces Sheeting, Shirting and Bleaching, 10 pieces Linsey Woolseys. Together with other goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 pairs ARMY BLANKETS AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will sell for cash, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, at 10½ at their salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 200 Pairs WHITE AND BROWN ARMY BLANKETS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE, BAR FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., OF THE INTERNATIONAL SALOON, No. 113 Randolph street. The Furniture, Crockery Ware, Cutlery and Fixtures, OF THE INTERNATIONAL DINING ROOMS, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th, at 9 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell for cash all the Furniture, Bar Fixtures and Liquors of the International Saloon. ALSO—All the Furniture, Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ware Stoves, Range, &c., of the International Dining Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. JOHN McMAHAN, Assignee.

CATALOGUE SALE OF WOOL AND COTTON HOSIERY, Gloves, Wool Socks, Undershirts, Yarn and White Goods, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE. The balance of the stock of a New York Jobber, consisting of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's Cotton, Merino and all Wool Hose, all Wool Socks, Shaker Knit Socks, Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves of all kinds, fine Kid Gloves, Linens, Blankets, Nainsooks, Muslins, Cambrics, Linen Handkerchiefs, Velvet Ribbons, Wool Yarn, Ladies' and Misses' Undershirts and Drawers, Sewing Silk, Laces, Trimmings, Embroideries, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

200 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on THURSDAY, Oct. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 180 Cases Seasonable Boots and Shoes, 20 Cases Ladies Fur-Lined Over Shoes. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1861.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

The world does move. Secretary Cameron's letter of instructions to Gen. T. W. Sherman, commander of the great naval expedition to the Southern coast, published in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, is a great step in advance of the policy heretofore pursued by the administration. It says:

"You will avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be suited for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for military service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of service of persons so employed."

This language, though eschewing the words freedom or emancipation, can only mean that Gen. Sherman shall take all the negroes he may find in South Carolina, or wherever he may land, and either incorporate them into his army or employ them in whatever capacity they may be best fitted for, *against their rebel masters.* In some respects this order of the Government is more radical than Fremont's proclamation; for though the latter was preferable in a moral point of view, in bestowing freedom outright upon the slaves of rebels, the former proposes to make immediate use of their strength in fighting for the Government and breaking down the rebellion. In promising compensation to loyal masters for the loss of their slaves, the Secretary of War clearly implies that the rebel masters shall not be compensated; and inasmuch as the Government cannot become a slave holder, the final result to the negro can only be his emancipation. The order is more sweeping also than Fremont's proclamation, in that it includes *all* slaves, those of loyal as well as rebel masters, promising the complete annihilation of slavery, though with full and just compensation to all who are entitled to claim it.

We hesitate not to say that this order to Gen. Sherman is better than a great victory on the field. It will revive the courage of loyal and Christian men by giving promise of *an end to be attained*—an end during victory, a speedy and permanent peace, and a glorious future of freedom to all men. The clouds are rent, and the sun of universal liberty is shining through. Henceforth the summons is issued to every loyal man, bond or free, white or black, gray or copper-colored, to every man having brains, sinews, or muscles, to join hands in putting down the traitor oligarchy. It is declared that henceforth the four millions of loyal blacks shall not be lashed into alliance with the enemies of the Union; they shall be employed on the Lord's side to crush the rebellion, to achieve their own liberty and to open before us a future of unbroken prosperity and peace. In the name of the people who are giving their sons, their treasure and their very life blood to the war for the Union, we thank our rulers for this wise and righteous action.

DISCUSSION.

One of the resolutions which the Committee of the Cook County Convention drafted and intended to offer, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President is entitled as the executive and commander in chief to the cordial support of the people in his efforts to suppress the rebellion, maintain the constitution and execute the laws; and that it is unwise to weaken his hands in the present National peril by the discussion of mere questions of policy in the prosecution of the war to restore the Union.

The latter clause of this resolution is somewhat obscure. What is intended to be understood by "mere questions of policy?" The mode of conducting the war is a proper subject to discuss. Our citizens who are called on to peril their lives and lavish their money in efforts to put down the rebellion, have a *right* to "discuss the policy" adopted by the government for the suppression of the revolt. The word "policy" as applied in politics, means the system of measures which the administration of a country adopts and pursues; the management of public affairs with respect either to foreign powers or to internal arrangements. Now we claim that a free people have a perfect right to discuss the measures of their public servants. In a despotic government like Russia or Austria it may not be prudent for the people to talk about "affairs of State," but in a country like the United States, where the people own the government, and not the government the people, it is not only their right but their duty to discuss its measures, and if the administration adopts a bad policy, it is the privilege and duty of the people to use their influence to have it adopt a better one. The hands of the Government cannot be weakened by loyal men advocating and expounding the measures of the Government, notwithstanding this would be "discussing" the policy of the Government. Take the case of the very important instructions issued to Gen. Sherman, commander of the great naval expedition, directing him to employ the slaves to assist the army in its struggle with the rebels. The instructions involve "a question of policy" in the prosecution of the war to restore the Union. We propose to discuss this policy, and to advocate it before the people as right, expedient and wise, and the people themselves will discuss it pro and con; and we sincerely hope that an overwhelming majority will endorse and sustain the action of the Government, in the position it has taken.

POST NOTES.

What are post notes? Bouvier defines them as "bank notes payable at a distant period and not on demand." No bank in the United States, that we are aware of, is permitted to issue post notes. They are never seen in commercial transactions. The issue of such notes is prohibited in several of the State constitutions, and ought to be prohibited in all. But the bill for "a general system of banking upon a specie basis in the State of Illinois" *specially authorizes the issue of post notes.* The fifth section of the bill, defining the rights and franchises of the bank, says it shall have power "to draw, issue and put "into circulation bills, notes, *post notes,* "bills of exchange and other evidences of "debt, payable to order or bearer, and not "otherwise; and all such notes and bills "put into circulation as money, *except post "notes and bills of exchange,* shall be "made payable on demand."

This grant of power, so unusual and so dangerous in a banking system, bears the imprint of fraud. The mixing of paper promises, falsely called paper *money,* with the circulating medium of the country, is always hazardous and often fatal. It is only tolerable when the bank issues are redeemable in specie *on demand* at par. A further tampering with the currency, by putting in circulation quantities of notes payable at a distant period, six months or twelve months or eighteen months from date, would be in the highest degree pernicious. Why was this extraordinary power granted to the "Bank on a Specie Basis"? There can be but one answer, and that is that it was given to enable the bank to keep a large debt bowling six months or a year ahead without interest, at the expense and to the detriment of the public. If we presume that the scheme is a perfectly honest one it is an endeavor to get something out of nothing—it is a plan for "shinning" on a gigantic scale, fraught with incalculable danger to the public. If any profit is derived by the bank from the issue of post notes the profit must come out of the bill holder, and if the issue of post notes is more profitable to the bank than the issue of demand notes, the post notes will be very plenty and the demand notes very scarce. And this scheme is impudently called "a general system of banking on a *specie basis*"!

We might discuss this post note business at greater length, but our readers cannot fail to see that it is wrong in principle, attempting still further to degrade and depreciate the circulating medium, and promising nought but disaster to the community which tolerates it.

A DIRTY TRICK.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who is now tarrying in England, recently wrote a long letter to Lord Shaftsbury, in which she ably defended the policy of our Government in the present crisis. Alluding to the policy of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, she quoted the following passage from a speech made by Wendell Phillips.

"I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practical method of freeing the North from the guilt of slavery, and of planting at the South the seeds of early and entire emancipation, wringing justice from a weak and bankrupt South."

This quotation some Northern friend of Jeff Davis—we believe it was first seen in the Boston *Courier*—has extracted from Mrs. Stowe's letter, and given to the American world as the utterance of that lady. So far from approving the statement contained in the extract, Mrs. S. strongly denounced it, and expressed her undying attachment to the Union.

The quotation is on its travels, especially among the Democratic organs. We doubt whether one half of them will have the honesty to set the matter right. Let us give them the trial.

BIG CANDIDATES.—At the Republican Union Convention of the Vth District of Massachusetts, to nominate a candidate for Congress in place of Hon. Wm. Appleton, resigned, the following gentlemen were voted for for candidates: Samuel Hooper, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, Joel Parker, Benj. R. Curtis, J. Thomas Stevenson, Geo. B. Upton, Franklin Haven, William Gray, C. B. Goodrich, etc. The first named was nominated. It would be difficult for any other Congressional District in the United States to present an array of such names for a representative in Congress.

☞ Colonel William Raymond Lee, of the Massachusetts twentieth regiment, taken prisoner at Leesburg Heights, is a graduate of West Point, and a former officer of the army. He changed from military to civil pursuits, several years ago, was a resident of Roxbury, and Superintendent of the Boston and Providence railroad, at the time of his appointment as Colonel of the 20th. There is another Colonel Lee of Massachusetts troops—Col. Horace C. Lee, of Springfield—of the 27th regiment, now en route to the seat of war.

☞ Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, has been elected assistant Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, to succeed Bowman, deceased. The election on the part of the clergy was a protracted contest between some half dozen leading aspirants, and only after the third day and the 13th ballot was a choice made. The lay members ratified the election by 84 to 37.

ARREST OF A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.—Capt. H. S. Shields, of Troy, N. Y., was arrested at his country residence in Bennington, Vt., on Thursday of last week, for holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He quit the service in 1856, previous to which he had been a member of Gen. Wool's staff. He has relatives in Virginia, and his letters to them having been intercepted, were found to contain treasonable sentiments.

MICHIGAN NINTH.—The Michigan Ninth regiment, under command of Col. Duffield, left their camp at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, for Kentucky on Friday last. The regiment is fully equipped with every thing except muskets. The route taken by the Ninth was over the Michigan Central to Michigan City, thence over the New Albany and Salem to Jeffersonville, on the Ohio river, opposite Louisville.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Saint Catherines (C. W.) *Journal*, says that Gen. Williams was in London a few weeks since, and in conversation with the Lord Mayor of London, that dignitary intimated that no more troops would be sent to Canada at present.—Notwithstanding this assurance it will not be a bad operation to complete the contemplated safeguards on the Canadian frontier.

☞ Charles F. Livermore, Esq., has been appointed Government agent for the sale of 7 3-10 Treasury notes at New York. An excellent appointment, Mr. Livermore being an active and intelligent business man of unimpeachable integrity, and senior partner in the extensive and popular banking house of Livermore, Clews & Mason, No. 41 and 43 Wall street, New York city.

SORGHUM.—The Laporte (Ind.) *Herald* says that this year enough syrup from the Chinese sugar cane will be made in that county, to supply its entire population. A considerable quantity of sugar will also be made by means of Miller's Rotary Evaporator, which now seems to be superseding most of the other processes.

LAKE COUNTY.—The Waukegan *Gazette* says that Lake county has sent full six hundred men to the war, and that another hundred will be added to the number before long. The Waukegan *Gazette* complains that "our neighbor at Chicago" claims the Lake county troops for Chicago. Who might your "neighbor" be, that has done this?

A SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL PROJECT DEAD.—The last news from Europe announces that the "Belgium American Company" had dissolved. This is a company organized some time since for the purpose of establishing direct trade, by fast steamships, between Antwerp and Savannah, and some other Southern port.

GONE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Two brothers Flanders, editors and proprietors of the Malone (Franklin Co., N. Y.) *Gazette*—a tory sheet—have been arrested by deputy U. S. Marshals Burt, Tucker and Lowell, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE GEORGIAN CANAL.—The Toronto *Leader* says the Georgian Bay Canal has given up the ghost. "It has gone the way of balloons which have lost their gas. It has slid under, tumbled down, broke its wind—in one word, it has collapsed."

☞ Mr. Stephen N. Stockwell, city editor of the Boston *Journal*, has been nominated for the Massachusetts Senate in the First Suffolk District, composed of East Boston, etc. Mr. Stockwell has served several years in the lower house of the legislature, and his promotion is a compliment well deserved.

☞ Gov. Holbrook of Vermont, whose dangerous illness prevented his inauguration at the opening of the Legislative session, a month since, received the oath of office last week, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

DEAD.—Hon. Gaius B. Rich, a well known banker of Buffalo—having removed the Bank of Attica from Attica to Buffalo in 1842—died at the former place on Friday last. Mr. Rich was held in high estimation by all who knew him.

A LAKE CUTTER TO BE PUT TO SERVICE.—The revenue cutter A. V. Brown, which has been lying idle at Milwaukee during the past summer, is to be taken to the Atlantic coast, and put into service. Capt. Douglas Ottinger is in command.

ERIE CANAL.—The tolls this season on the Erie Canal up to the 22d inst., amount to $3,055,649,26, being an increase of $624,007.11 over last year, and $4,197 more than any year since the construction of the canal.

☞ Col. Orris S. Ferry, ex-M. C., now in command of one of the Connecticut regiments at the seat of war, is lying dangerously ill at Darnestown, Md.

WANTED A CRIPPLE.—The Green Lake (Wis.) *Spectator* wants a journeyman printer—a cripple will be preferred, so he won't join the army and go off to the war.

KILLED BY A THRESHING MACHINE.—We learn from the Racine *Journal* that a young man named Roberts, 22 years of age, came to a painful death in that vicinity, by becoming entangled with the tumbling rod of a threshing machine which so mutilated him before the machine could be stopped that he died in a few hours.

From the same paper we learn that a soldier in Camp Utley received severe internal injuries by falling a distance of some thirty feet from a pole he had climbed.

HOG CHOLERA.—The Petersburg and Jacksonville papers complain very much of the ravages of hog cholera in Menard and Morgan counties. One man in Menard county lost seven hundred, another five hundred, another four hundred, and so on. The Menard *Axis* thinks that at least ten thousand have died of the disease in that county.

The Jacksonville *Journal* tells a similar story in relation to Morgan county. No reliable remedy is known for the disease.

PREMATURE DECAY OF THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—The new House of Parliament ought to have been built of "dolomite," that being the stone promising the greatest durability. Dolomite, indeed, was actually used, but, unluckily, it was not the right dolomite. The article was "amorphous," whereas it ought to have been "crystalline," and the consequence is, that the new Palace at Westminster is already crumbling away, while the resources of science have been taxed in vain to arrest the progress of decomposition.

FROM QUINCY.

More Generals for North Missouri—Brig. Gen. Richardson—The Guerillas of Missouri—Danger apprehended in Quincy—A new Artillery Scheme.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., October 28, 1861.

North Missouri seems about as fatal to military aspirants as Kansas was some years since to democratic Governors—or, if "fatal" be not the word, the changes are even more rapid. A week since I did my best to give Gen. Adams a favorable introduction to your readers, but they had hardly seen my letter before the hero of "eight years' service" was deposed, though why is among the incrustable things of these incrustable times. A convocation of military gentlemen was held here soon after my letter started on its travels, and another new man, Gen. Todd, of whom few had heard here, put in command, not by the council of chieftains directly, I presume, but probably through their recommendation. You know concerning Gen. Todd at least as much as I do, which is not very much, and so we shall have to know him better by his works. He went to Springfield during the early part of the week, and I do not learn that he has yet returned.

Col. Wm. A. Richardson, our Congressman, is now a Brigadier General. The announcement of his appointment was made several months ago, but for some cause the forwarding of his commission "hung fire" until on Wednesday last, when it came along. His acceptance, which is undoubted, will render it necessary for him to resign his seat in Congress, and it was announced some time ago that he *would* pursue this course. The time is very short to enable the vacancy to be filled at the coming election, still I presume it will be done. His post of duty is not yet assigned. Captain F. A. Ballam, late of Col. Morgan's regiment, at Cairo, is promised a position on Gen. Richardson's staff, but no other positive appointments are yet announced. The appointment of Captain Ballam is an excellent one. True, his opportunities for military distinction have not enabled him to show his mettle, Cairo having furnished only alarms; but he is known by all here to be a bold, fearless and intrepid man, with no shade of the coward or traitor about him. He is a thorough Republican, and it is creditable to Gen. Richardson that his first appointment should be one who has long battled against him politically. Captain B. is now editor of the Oquawka *Plaindealer*, but some years ago edited the *Whig*, here, and on the occasion of a more than ordinary insult, treated Senator Brooks, of the *Herald*, to a sound drubbing in the street, and would have fractured some of his bones had not the latter's friends interfered and permitted him to run. But "time makes all things even," and they are good friends now, as last spring, when the Senator "renounced the error of his ways," he wrote to Ballam and asked him to forget their past animosities, which of course was readily assented to.

As your dispatches from here show, the rebels over the river do not appear to be entirely composed in their minds, nor inclined to forget their old amusements, such as capturing our scouting parties, stealing horses and cattle, and firing on railway trains. While Lexington was the focus of observation they were rather quiet, most of the vagabonds being with Gen. Price, but they don't seem to be pleased with the idea of following Price into Arkansas, and so have returned home to renew their old pursuits, which are much more congenial than manly, open warfare. Guerilla warfare is in fact precisely adapted to the genius of a pro slavery traitor. Slavery makes men shiftless in every department of business, and the sneaking, cowardly, slip-shod way of annoying and harrassing an enemy is the natural outcropping of the peculiar institution. At present there being no enemy in the seceded States south of McClellan's lines, except those at Fort Pickens, there is no chance there for any such display as North Missouri has exhibited, but when once troops are quartered through the far South, and long after it occurs, the Government may expect for a long time to be compelled to face this sort of opposition to its authority. There are thousands in Secessia who can be likened to no existing class of mortals, but are a sort of cross between gypsies and Arabs, with the mean qualities of both and the virtues of neither. Their insanity about their "rights" will last long after the leading rebels are hung, and the mass of the great slaveholders are reconciling themselves to the re-unionization of Dixie's land. They have little or nothing to fight for, the nigger question with them being an "abstraction" in the fullest sense; but the license they now enjoy is grateful, and will not be given up either at the command of decent slaveholders or the Union officials. Such at least are the probabilities, as they appear to me. Unless greater efficiency is soon shown in North Missouri than has been shown in the past, and coupled with it are events at the South of an absorbing nature, we may safely calculate on a guerilla war in Missouri during the winter, and occasional raids into Illinois, perhaps into this city, after the rebels are enabled to visit us over a bridge of ice. This, at least, is the feeling here. The speedy annihilation or dispersion of the rebel army in Virginia may save us; but if that does not occur, only a respectable military force stationed here will give our people confidence in the idea that they are safe from the revenges of the bridge-burners and women and children murderers who are aching to sack our town.

Some days ago you remember that Lieutenant Colonel Harrington, of the Illinois 27th, came here to experiment with a small cannon. It was tried on the bank of the river, and gave very fair satisfaction. The gun is the invention, I understand, of James Woodruff, Esq., of this city, carries a two pound ball, and only weighs 320 pounds. The experiments I saw were at the distance of 600 yards. Four men easily work and draw the gun. A number of them are to be rifled, and their capacity and accuracy tested then, and if satisfactory, the plan is to arm a regiment of 800 or 1000 men with them. It is a novel idea—to arm a thousand men with 250 cannon—and I have my doubts as to how *red tape* will look upon it—that great "*rip snorter*," Gen. Ripley, for instance, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau; but, as Lieut. Col. Harrington and others favor the idea, provided the new gun suits, it may be a plan worth testing. Mr. T. Greenleaf is the manufacturer. They are very pretty guns, are made of the toughest kind of wrought iron, are brightly polished, and operate very handsomely according to the opinion of old gunners.

Since I commenced my letter I see that a St. Louis paper states—by what authority I know not—that Gen. Prentiss, though he goes into active service elsewhere, is still to remain in *chief* command in North Missouri, that Gen. Todd acts under him and outranks General Adams, and that the latter is to go on with the recruiting of his brigade of Missourians. "May all things work together for good."

TIMOLEON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Farnsworth's Cavalry.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from a member of Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

DEAR SIR:—We arrived here on last Wednesday, 16th inst., meeting with no unnecessary detention on the way. We did not remain at any point longer than was necessary to procure our meals on the roads. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne company deserves the most credit for the promptness and celerity with which they carried our regiment forward, and the satisfactory eating arrangements provided. They certainly filled their contract in good faith towards us.

We met with less detention at Harrisburg than was expected. From Baltimore to Washington we were pretty badly crowded, but as the distance is short, we did not mind the squeezing.

We overtook the advanced detachments of our comrades, sent on with the horses, at Baltimore—or rather the last detachment. When we arrived at Washington we were marched to the Government eating house, where, after washing and cleansing a little, we partook of a substantial meal. Pretty soon our Colonel came and told us that the President would be happy to see this regiment from his own State. So we fell into line and took up our march for the White House to see "Old Abe." We traveled on foot, as we had no chance to unpack saddles and get our horses ready. We marched by platoons, 1200 strong, down Pennsylvania Avenue, up past Willard's and round to Uncle Sam's mansion where "Old Abe" was "at home" when we called, and received us very cordially. When he came out on the porch we gave him six cheers and a tiger, by company. He reviewed us carefully and complimented our appearance, by saying that of the scores of regiments he had seen within the past six months, he had seen none our superiors in physical appearance, and as to our courage, it was enough for him to know that we were from Illinois to be satisfied on that score. We had come on a patriotic mission, and he felt that we would do honor to the State that sent us hither, and the flag which we came to defend. The boys cheered him vociferously. Most all of us knew him by sight, and he knew many of us personally. He looked well; his eye lit up and his countenance was wreathed in smiles while he talked to us. He was certainly pleased with "his Illinois boys," as he called us. We are the only Illinois regiment on the Potomac. Barker's company and the Sturgis Rifles were the only Illinois soldiers here before we arrived.

We are located on a little hill at the end of Fourteenth street, two miles from the White House. It is a pleasant piece of ground, when the weather is dry, but like all Washington soil, perfectly awful in wet weather. The clay is red, and adhesive as tar, when saturated with rain. It has been raining for two days past, and drills are out of the question. Each company had its horses assigned yesterday. They were divided off into twelve lots, and each lot of the same color as nearly as practicable, so that each is mounted on horses of the same color. My company have a pretty fair lot of bays, and the men seem well satisfied with their stock. This wet weather is pretty hard on the poor brutes—they not being accustomed to out-door living and short allowances. Forage is scarce, and I fear will become more so when the Potomac has been closed by the rebels. I understand that oats are costing 60 cents per bushel, and hay $25 per ton. I may be mistaken, but this is the report. Contractors must be making a 'big thing' out of the Government. It takes 200 tons of oats and corn and 200 tons of hay daily to feed the horses, mules and keep cattle here belonging to the Government. How can this amount, in addition to all the other freight be transported over a single track railroad from Baltimore to Washington? It can't be done. The Potomac has got to be opened, or a double track built to Baltimore, or this army will suffer the horrors that befel the British army the first winter it was before Sebastopol. The great naval expedition has sailed from Annapolis, somewhere. The belief prevails in our camp that it will be first used in connection with McClellan's big army, to re-open the Potomac and drive the rebels back into the interior. I suspect that when the expedition was first planned, it had another destination—Charleston or New Orleans; but since our communications with the sea have been cut off, it may first be employed to remove the rebel batteries which obstruct its navigation. But you will learn by telegraph, as soon as we, where it has gone.

Our regiment was very sorry on reaching here, that no arms were ready for us, and it is said we will have to wait a month, but we sincerely hope not. Without arms we would not be of much use to the army in the event of a battle. The boys enlisted to come to Washington to take a hand in the big fight when it comes off, and will be sadly disappointed if they are kept back like boys at husking suppers, for want of proper tools. But we have hopes that "Old Abe" will stretch a point to furnish his Illinois boys with pistols and sabres at least, in time for the fight. We would glory in getting a chance to measure swords with the terrible "Black Horse Cavalry." If we do, you may bet your pile on the Illinois boys who were not brought up to be afraid of chivalry. The soldiers in Farnsworth's cavalry are full grown men, averaging five feet nine inches in height, and weighing 165 pounds avoirdupois, and endowed with muscle in proportion. We think we can play a hand with any regiment the South can turn out.

The defeat at Edwards's Ferry and the death of the gallant Baker, sits hard on our soldiers. There is terrible swearing about it along the lines. The blood of the men is up, and, if their wishes were obeyed, they would ask McClellan to march the whole army, and attack the rebels, making one tremendous onslaught on them and driving them like straw before the tempest. There are enough of us to do it, and every man is so mad that he thinks he weighs a ton.

From Gen. Wyman's Camp.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

"CAMP McCLURE,"
LINN CREEK, Camden Co., Mo., Oct. 20, 1861.

The day after our arrival here Col. Richardson, Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Fremont, left here for Jefferson City with dispatches. About half way between here and there he was taken prisoner by the secessionists, who at once sent in a flag of truce to negotiate an exchange. This resulted in the giving up of the rebel Lieut. Col. Summers, who was taken in the fight of last Sunday, and the release of Col. Richardson, who has again gone forward to Jefferson. The rebel Summers, on being set at liberty, visited the vicinity of the battle-ground and came into camp again yesterday. He reports 22 more killed in the fight than appeared in Gen. Wyman's official report, which I copied from in my last. This makes the total loss of the enemy in killed 61. Yesterday afternoon five of our men were out two miles from camp, getting corn for their teams when they were suddenly set upon by a party of fifty rebels, under a Lieut. Wayfield, an active leader of the traitors in this section, and three out of the five were made prisoners. The other two making good their escape, came to camp post haste and gave the alarm. A company of cavalry, under Maj. Wright, sprang to their horses and dashed away over the hills at a break-neck speed. They overtook the enemy, killed five of them, including their leader, brought back the three prisoners, and were gone from camp less than two hours. Maj. Wright is a gallant soldier, and he has a battalion of as brave men as ever drew a saber. Col. McClurg arrived here yesterday from Jefferson City with a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. His command has just been organized, and numbers some 1,600. Col. McClurg belongs to the firm of McClurg, Murphy & Co., of this place. It is the same concern upon which the rebels made a descent a few weeks since and took from their store, in one night, $115,000 worth of goods. There are many men in his regiment who, having been driven from their homes and robbed of their all by these outlaws, have now returned, armed and prepared to redress their wrongs. Secessionists need expect no mercy at their hands. The steamer Silver Lake, which we found lying here, partially disabled, has been repaired, and Gen. Wyman will take his command over the river to-morrow, and moving forward to join Maj. Gen. Hunter, leave this place in the hands of Col. McClurg. Truly yours,

PICKET.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Correspondence Between Gen. McClernand, Gen. Polk, etc.

Our correspondent at Cairo furnishes us the following interesting correspondence relative to the recent exchange of prisoners at Columbus, Kentucky:

GEN. McCLERNAND TO COL. BUFORD.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, CAMP CAIRO, Oct. 23d, 1861.

Col. N. B. Buford, Commanding 27th Illinois Volunteers:

SIR:—You are hereby entrusted with a delicate, and in a political aspect, a highly responsible mission.

A. A. Woodward, Lewis Young and Frederick Penny were captured in the affair at Charleston, Mo., on the 20th of last August, and have since been detained at this post as prisoners of war. You will take them in charge on a government steamer, and under the protection of a flag of truce, proceed to Columbus, in Kentucky, and there making known your mission to the commanding officer, will deliver them to such persons as he may authorize to receive them.

When you have fulfilled your mission, you will ask of the commander of the camp, safe conduct therefrom, and immediately return to this post.

In your conversation with the commandant or with his representatives, you will avoid all discussion upon the rights of belligerents, and place my action herein, simply on the ground of humanity and a desire to relieve the unhappy war now waged between kindred of peculiar and aggravating difficulties.

Beyond this limit I do not deem it advisable for you to go. Yours, &c.,

[Signed] JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Brig. General Commanding.

GEN. McCLERNAND TO GEN. POLK.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP CAIRO, Oct. 23d, 1861.

To the Commanding Officer at Columbus, Ky.

SIR:—The chances of the present unhappy war, having left in my hands a number of prisoners who have been detained at this Post for some time past, I have for special reasons, as well as in obedience to the dictates of humanity, determined, unconditionally, to release them.

The prisoners alluded to are: A. A. Woodward, Lewis Young, and Edward A. Penny—all taken by a party of United States troops in the affair at Charleston, Mo., on the 20th of August last.

Col. N. B. Buford, of the 27th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, is charged by me with the delivery of said prisoners, to such person as you may authorize to receive them, and for that purpose, visits your camp under the protection of a white flag. You will please receive him in the special character with which he is clothed, and after the completion of his mission, give him safe conduct from your camp.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

COL. BUFORD TO GEN. McCLERNAND.

CAMP McCLERNAND, Cairo, Oct. 23, 1861.

Brig. Genl. J. A. McClernand—

SIR:—I had the honor this day to convey your despatch with a flag of truce on board the steam tug Sampson, to Major General Polk, commanding at Columbus, Kentucky. I was received by the General with true Military courtesy, and delivered to him, with your despatch, three prisoners who had been captured by our forces at Charleston, Mo. He desired to discuss with me the question of an exchange of prisoners, but upon my exhibiting to him my orders from you, and informing him that I should confine myself strictly to them, that sentiments of humanity alone had prompted your action, he ceased to press the discussion, but went on to inform me that he held sixteen of your troops as prisoners of war, and that he would immediately liberate them unconditionally.

The General received my suite, Capt. Dresser, of the Artillery; Lieut. Sheldon, of the 27th regiment Illinois volunteers; Surgeon's Simmons and Brenton, of the U. S. Army, and W. Chapman, my Secretary, with cordiality, and we were introduced to General Pillow, Captains Black and Polk of his staff, and many other officers. He remained on the steamer Charm, with our tug along side, for four hours while the prisoners were being got ready to be delivered to me, during which time the most friendly conversations was enjoyed.

My party were hospitably entertained. I ventured to propose the sentiment "Washington and his principles" which were repeated with hearty approbation.

Generals Polk and Pillow expressed a high appreciation of your character, and commended you for sending the tug on an errand of humanity. They deplore this unnatural war, but maintained that they should be separated irrevocably from the North. They professed to believe many things which I thought erroneous, which I combatted with arguments and statements of facts. The conference ended without an unfriendly word or occurrence.

I left Cairo at 12 20 P. M., reached Columbus at 2 P. M., parted company with General Polk on the steamboat Charm at 6 P. M., and arrived at Cairo at 8 P. M., happy in having been intrusted with a mission which has led to the liberation of nineteen captives.

Your ob't. servant, N. B. BUFORD,
Col 27th Reg't Ill. Vol.

P. S.—I herewith append a list of the prisoners liberated by Gen'l Polk.

GEN. POLK TO GEN McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Columbus, Ky., Oct. 23, 1861.

Brig. Gen John A. McClernand, Commanding, Cairo:

SIR:—I have received your note of this date, borne by Col. N. B. Buford, of the 27th Illinois Regiment, responding to the overture made by me to Gen. Grant, some days since, on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, and although your mode of accomplishing it waives the recognition of our claims as belligerents, I am not disposed to insist on an unimportant technicality, when the interests of humanity are at stake.

I accept the release of the three prisoners tendered me, being, as your note implies, all of those of the Confederate army in your possession. In return, I have pleasure in offering you the sixteen of those of the Federal army in my possession.

Hoping that in the prosecution of the unhappy conflict in which we are engaged, we shall never lose sight of the claims of generosity on those who direct the operations of the armies of our respective Governments,

I have the honor to be
Respectfully yours,
LEONIDAS POLK,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

AD'T.-GEN. BRAYMAN TO AD'T.-GEN. McKEEVER.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP CAIRO, Oct. 24th, 1861.

Capt. Chauncy McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I am instructed by Brig.-Gen. McClernand commanding at this post to enclose,

1. Copy of his communication to the officer commanding the hostile forces, at Columbus, Ky., accompanied by return of the persons therein named.
2. Copy of reply of Major General Polk, accompanied by sixteen persons.
3. List of the persons thus received.
4. Copy of instructions given Col. N. B. Buford, 27th Reg't Ills. volunteers.

Adding that the proceedings passed off without accident, and, as appears, with good effect. Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Ass't Adj't General.

LETTER FROM JOHN W. FORNEY.

Our Duty and our [illegible]—The South Not yet in [illegible].

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

However the approaching conflict may be decided, new and important duties will be imposed upon the people of the loyal States. In the South the [illegible] compel nearly the whole body of the population to enter the army. To this policy may be attributed, in a great degree, the advantages achieved by their soldiers. Utterly regardless of uniforms and arms, they rush into the field, pell mell, and freely offer their lives as a sacrifice. Those who refuse are forced to leave. It is stated that in the battle of Bull Run there were thousands armed only with shot-guns, and that many of their regiments presented a most motley and singular appearance. In the majority of the Southern towns the offices of the lawyers and the physicians, and the shops of the mechanics, are closed—signifying that the able bodied men are off to the wars, leaving only the women and old men behind. It is believed—and I mention it simply as an evidence of the economy which has been rendered necessary in the South—that the females are all engaged in weaving coarse jeans and linsey-woolsey for the troops, and that such a thing as a new suit of broadcloth is a novelty. Nothing is wasted. The strange sight of the most extravagant and thriftless people in the world suddenly conforming to frugal habits, and submitting to the loss of many of their accustomed luxuries, is constantly made manifest. One fact may be mentioned to illustrate this secession frenzy. Hundreds and thousands of the soldiers wore rough cloth shoes during the summer, in order to reserve their heavy brogans for the winter. If such is the spirit in the slave States—if intelligent communities can be so inspired in favor of a wicked and remorseless rebellion against a beneficent and indulgent Government—what should be the spirit of the free States? We have everything to arouse us to enthusiastic and self sacrificing action. The loss of the Union would be a calamity to every class and every interest in the loyal States. While it would deprive them of political power, it would leave them the prey to factions, and the victims of an entirely new, moral, social and commercial condition.

It is a mortifying thing to admit, but I will not withhold the utterance of the unpleasant truth in these times, that a strange lethargy is exhibited by our people. I do not charge this to a want of patriotism. Far from it. It results from over confidence in our resources and our strength. The great body of our citizens believe that nothing can permanently defeat the good cause. They repose their hopes upon the army—and though apt to despond whenever a reverse overtakes it, this generally gives way to indignation that anything like disaster should befall the men fighting in so glorious a campaign. Others again induce themselves to believe that the war will be a protracted and bloody war. Habituated to the arts and blessings of peace, it is hard to convince them that they may not go on as before, enjoying life and its pleasures, and leaving the stern responsibilities of taking care of the country to their servants and representatives. The injury that a crafty demagogue or politician may inflict, by taking advantage of these popular peculiarities, is beyond any reasonable estimate. Such a man, unscrupulous and untiring, cherishing in his heart a fierce desire to be avenged for some disappointment, or else intimately associated with the common enemy, is always found putting to loyal men who take little part in public affairs such questions and points as these: "Is this not a contractors' war?" "Is it not a war of the Republican party alone?" "When the tax gatherer comes you will have to foot the bills, remember that." "Why not make peace before peace becomes impossible?" "Why not have a National Convention?" This sort of a politician next drops into the other key, and asserts his own attachment to the Government, his strong hostility to Secession, and his readiness to sacrifice his own interests, &c. If he happens to have a son or a relative in the army he makes the best, or rather the worst use of this, by declaring "that he has given a hostage of his sincerity, and that it is unjust to hold him responsible for any feeling but that of a desire to do the best under existing circumstances." Men like this do more harm than if they assumed the attitude of open and bitter hostility.

There is nothing upon which an intelligent people are so sensitive as taxation. If the idea can be lodged in their minds that the money they pay out of their pockets—especially if it is in the shape of a direct tax for the maintenance of the Government—is recklessly squandered or dishonestly applied, they will first become gloomy, then dissatisfied, and finally ready for any adjustment or any change. I notice, even in some Republican papers, allusions to profuse war expenditures, and, in more than one, unfriendly insinuations as to the manner in which contracts are awarded by the departments—or, rather, by the agents of these departments. All such complaints supply acceptable texts to the desperate politicians who prospered upon, and finally were prostrated by, their adherence to the Buchanan Administration. Themselves steeped in the most unparalleled rascalities and corruptions, they unblushingly address unsuspecting and unenquiring men, and assume the part of censors of the present Administration; conscious, all the time, of the general fallacy of their allegations. That an immense amount of money will be needed, and must be expended, in this war, is as true as that an immense amount has already been expended. Bad men will flourish by taking advantage of the necessities of the Government, as they have flourished at all times, under the same circumstances that now environ us. That numbers of these men care no more for the principles involved in this struggle than if they never enjoyed the blessings of our free institutions, is, unhappily, too true. They look upon the war as a great job, and every contract as fair game; and are as indifferent to the fame of the Administration and the honor of the Government as if they owed it neither respect nor gratitude. Some of this class seem to think that every advantage they can take of our soldiers in the field is an evidence of tact or talent, and they coolly shelter themselves behind their almost avowed irresponsibility, and leave our public servants to carry whatever odium may result from their misdeeds. But it is right to say that all who are employed by the Government in supplying the army and the navy are not stimulated by mere love of money or by the disgraceful ambition of cheating the gallant defenders of our flag. I know that it is the constant study of the President and his Cabinet to secure agents and contractors of known loyalty and respectability; but if they exercised superhuman vigilance they could not stop every leak and detect every knave. If there should be an investigation, as of course there will be, into the acts of the Administration, it will appear that every facility has been extended to those who have undertaken this herculean task, by the President and his Cabinet, and also, I have no doubt, that no shadow of suspicion will attach to either the one or the other. They know that nothing so effectually demoralizes a good cause as when it is attainted with corruption. The people, therefore, ought to receive with many grains of allowance all stories charging dishonesty or carelessness in the different departments of the Government. This is a duty we owe alike to the cause and to our public servants. If we are really for the one we must confide in the other. But there are other duties that cannot be postponed or neglected. While we demand of the Administration the most careful and conscientious attention to all its responsibilities, we must ourselves set the example of frugality; and while expecting great deeds from our soldiers, we must all stand ready, when called upon, to place ourselves at the breach, and show that our patriotism is as practical and as effective as theirs. The loyal army now in the field is a very small portion of the vast and almost countless population of the adhering States.

Speaking of the anxiety of the President and his Cabinet, that the expenditure for the war should be narrowly watched, and that nothing like favoritism, extravagance, or corruption should be tolerated, let us take the case of John Charles Fremont. He was the especial idol of the western Republicans, the intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, possessing high claims upon the organization of which he was the candidate for President in 1856, and immediately surrounded by a host of influential and able men. He was so strong in the affections of his peculiar partisans that, when the President modified his celebrated anti-slavery proclamation, the threat was freely made, that if the President deserted Fremont, they would rather have Fremont than the President; and yet the strong man, so closely allied, personally and politically, to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, has been, or will be, reprimanded, and probably displaced, because his expenditures have been extravagantly and loosely—I will not say dishonestly—made. The Secretary of War, who has been bitterly assailed by disappointed contractors for bestowing favors upon his particular friends, and who was the known advocate of the appointment of John Charles Fremont as a Major General in the regular army, proceeded at once to St. Louis, and, in company with Adjutant General Thomas, applied himself to a searching investigation of the whole case. It is doubtless upon his statement, and the report of the members of the Van Wyck investigating committee of the last Congress—some of whom were present during General Cameron's visit there—that Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, the President's confidential friend, has been sent for the purpose of thoroughly probing this unpleasant business to the bottom. This example ought to convince the country that no considerations of a personal, private or interested character can influence the President or his Cabinet to tolerate anything which looks like the suspicion of favoritism or corruption.

OCCASIONAL.

Strangle the Wild-Cats.

[From the Peoria Transcript, Oct. 26.]

The banking law conditionally passed last winter by the Legislature of Illinois, we have examined with some care. Our deliberate conviction is, that the law was concocted by a clique of wild-cat sharpers, and that, if ratified by the people, it will prove as heavy a curse as the miserable law under which the State has each year swindled out of a larger sum than the total amount of taxes. This proposed wild-cat concern is to be called the "Union Bank." The law pretends that it will have a specie basis. Now the truth is, the circulation may, by the provisions of the act, be extended to two and a half times the amount of capital stock, besides half the amount of the deposits. The total aggregate capital is fixed at ten millions of dollars. Thus at once, and without hope of prevention, could be created a circulation of thirty millions of money, which, if a sudden insolvency should overtake the concern, would be absolutely worth but forty cents on the dollar.

Of the thirteen commissioners appointed by the law, and already named, at least seven are bankrupt sharpers, and two are mere political hacks. What have such men to loose by a failure of their banking? The curse of Illinois has been and is yet, that her bankers, so called, are not lenders, but borrowers of money. Their effort is to make something out of nothing—to get rich off what they borrow from the public and their depositors. The radical and final objection to all banking in the west is this very thing we mention. How fatally it has shown itself in all our financial history, let those who are yet smarting from their losses by a rotten currency and rotten bankers tell. We have suffered enough already by this shinning process. Let us vote the proposed swindle down. The Constitutional Convention will probably put a check on such concerns.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

His Gallantry in the Mexican War—The Battle of Cerro Gordo.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The intelligence of the death of Col. Baker, of the California Regiment, while gallantly leading his men against the enemy, has been received throughout the country with sentiments of the deepest sorrow. [illegible] Union, by the persons of both mind and body, will not be found in the United States army. We have already given our readers a sketch of his history. A more detailed account of his action in the Mexican war cannot fail to prove interesting to all. Col. Baker, at the commencement of the Mexican war, raised a regiment of volunteers in the State of Illinois, where he was then residing. This regiment, afterwards distinguished for its bravery on many occasions, he led to the battle field. It was attached to the brigade of Gen. Shields, which included in addition, the regiment of Col. Foreman of Illinois, and a New York regiment under command of Col. Burnett. The battle in which Col. Baker and his command most distinguished themselves was fought at Cerro Gordo between a force on the American side of eight thousand five hundred and a Mexican army of twelve thousand.

The victory which our army gained on that occasion was due in no small measure, to the cool, intrepid and gallant conduct of Colonel Baker; and had he not since entered into public life, and again engaged in a war for the support of his government, he would not have been forgotten by the people of any section of the land. His death would then have been the cause of profound regret. He lived through the war with a foreign nation to die by a bullet from an army under the command of his former companions in arms.

In the memorable battle of which we have been speaking, the following were among the officers of our force—fighting by the side of him they have now slain: The rebel general Beauregard was then a United States Lieutenant. General Twiggs then drew pay as a general. Pillow was a brigadier. Our ex-Street Commissioner Gustavus W. Smith served as a lieutenant. So many of those who then won honor have since disgraced themselves. Of those in our army now in the field, who were engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo with Colonel Baker, we may mention Gen. McClellan, then a lieutenant of engineers, and General Harney, then a colonel.

During the action General Shields, in command of the brigade to which Colonel Baker's regiment belonged, fell, badly wounded. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Colonel Baker, who led them into action and to honor. Nearly all the commanding officers noticed in their reports of the battle the heroic conduct of this brigade, led on by Colonel Baker. General Scott, in his report to Hon. William L. Marcy, then Secretary of War, thus favorably refers to it:

"The brigade so gallantly led by General Shields, and after his fall, by Colonel Baker, deserves high commendation for its fine behavior and success. * * * * These operations, hid from my view by intervening hills, were not fully known when my first report was hastily written."

Thus spoke the Commander-in-chief of the forces under the gallant Colonel. In another part of the same report we find the following mention made:

"The moment the fate of the day was decided, the cavalry and Taylor's and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalappa in advance of the pursuing columns of infantry—Twiggs's division and the brigade of Shields, (now under Col. Baker)—and Major General Patterson was sent to take command of them."

Previously, "Shields's brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalappa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy."

The brigade was exposed during the engagement to a galling fire of grape from the enemy, but boldly stood its ground. General Twiggs, in command of a division, described their conduct when pursuing the flying enemy as follows:

"On coming out in the plain west of the Cerro Gordo, and in full view of the Jalappa road, a battery of five guns, supported by a body of lancers, was discovered. General Shields's brigade was discovered by this portion of the enemy. The battery opened with grape on him and on Lieut. Benjamin's company. The gallant general, with a shout from his men, pushed boldly for the road on the enemy's left, who, seeing their position completely turned, as well as driven from the field, abandoned themselves to flight. Gen. Shields was here severely wounded—the command of the brigade devolving on Col. Baker, who conducted it with ability."

Again:

"Of the conduct of the volunteer force under the brave Gen. Shields I cannot speak in too high terms. After he was wounded portions of the three regiments were with me when I arrived first at the Jalappa road, and drove before them the enemy's cannoniers from their loaded guns. Their conduct shall be the subject of a special report, as also that of several officers of the regular army who were distinguished on the occasion."

General Patterson, commanding the division of volunteers, also gives praise to Colonel Baker:

"Colonel Baker, Fourth Illinois regiment, having assumed the command, the enemy's lines were charged with spirit and success by the Third and Fourth Illinois and the New York regiments of volunteers under their respective commanders, Colonels Foreman and Barnett, and Major Harris. The rout now becoming general, the brigade pressed forward in rapid pursuit, leaving a sufficient force to secure the artillery, specie, baggage, provisions and camp equipage left in our hands."

"The attention of the General-in-Chief is particularly called to the gallantry of Brigadier-Generals Pillow and Shields, who were both wounded at the head of their respective brigades; and to Colonel Baker, who led Shields's brigade during a severe part of the action, and during the pursuit."

The Result in Ohio.

The following table embraces all the counties in Ohio. The returns are said by the Columbus papers to be official except from seven counties. Tod, the Union candidate for Governor, has over 55,000 majority:

	Majorities. Tod.	J'w't.		Majorities. Tod.	J'w't.
Adams	9	..	Logan	530	..
Allen	..	145	Lorain	2,642	..
Ashland	..	160	Lucas	1,490	..
Astabula	3,042	..	Madison	958	..
Athens	1,768	..	Mahoning	969	..
Anglaize	..	693	Marion	137	..
Belmont	..	113	Medina	1,563	..
Brown	..	600	Meigs	813	..
Butler	..	249	Mercer	..	790
Carroll	1,331	..	Miami	1,536	..
Champaign	703	..	Monroe	..	1,355
Clark	1,302	..	Montgomery	883	..
Clermont	..	160	Morgan	594	..
Clinton	1,223	..	Morrow	857	..
Columbiana	1,196	..	Muskingum	190	..
Coshocton	14	..	Noble	357	..
Crawford	..	767	Ottawa	78	..
Cuyahoga	4,144	..	Paulding	506	..
Darke	..	249	Perry	..	..
Defiance	..	258	Pickaway	195	..
Delaware	1,234	..	Pike	..	383
Erie	1,468	..	Portage	2,715	..
Fairfield	..	969	Preble	874	..
Fayette	697	..	Putnam	..	261
Franklin	..	686	Richland	..	870
Fulton	1,084	..	Ross	813	..
Gallia	1,035	..	Sandusky	304	..
Geauga	1,912	..	Scioto	368	..
Greene	1,828	..	Seneca	..	290
Guernsey	294	..	Shelby	100	..
Hamilton	1,703	..	Stark	482	..
Hancock	40	..	Summit	2,236	..
Hardin	333	..	Trumbull	3,195	..
Harrison	592	..	Tuscarawas	478	..
Henry	152	..	Union	795	..
Highland	144	..	Van Wert	101	..
Hocking	..	292	Vinton	36	..
Holmes	..	933	Warren	1,652	..
Huron	1,941	..	Washington	224	..
Jackson	350	..	Wayne	..	274
Jefferson	1,392	..	Williams	1,409	..
Knox	833	..	Wood	1,305	..
Lake	1,998	..	Wyandot	..	178
Lawrence	1,553	..			
Licking	..	568			
Total				66,018	10,809
Tod's majority				55,209	

The California Election.

The latest returns, by counties, of the recent election in California, makes the vote stand as follows:—

Counties.	Stanford.	Conness.	McConnell.
Alameda	1,343	594	356
Amador (official)	1,290	1,358	827
Butte	1,438	939	904
Calaveras (official)	1,960	1,606	1,578
Colusa (official)	348	198	581
Contra Costa (official)	1,031	339	390
Del Norte	173	64	213
El Dorado	2,763	2,202	1,370
Klamath	178	204	234
Humboldt	412	390	305
Lake (official)	92	54	167
Los Angeles	459	290	1,213
Fresno	47	77	290
Marin (official)	591	205	300
Merced	59	87	309
Mariposa	565	587	710
Mendocino (official)	498	273	559
Mono (official)	323	316	332
Monterey (official)	490	395	285
Napa (official)	767	277	553
Nevada (official)	3,247	1,521	1,779
Placer (official)	2,292	1,462	898
Plumas	659	602	517
Sacramento (official)	3,226	2,836	1,126
San Francisco (off'l)	10,738	8,178	1,348
San Joaquin (official)	1,897	414	1,588
San Diego (majority)	....	....	53
Santa Clara (official)	1,965	371	1,081
San Mateo (official)	702	383	100
San Bernardino	279	251	401
Santa Barbara (off'cl)	131	436	24
Santa Cruz (official)	916	184	366
San Luis Obispo (off'l)	176	109	300
Shasta (official)	623	1,076	628
Sierra	1,973	1,125	1,297
Siskiyou (official)	1,168	1,280	717
Solano (official)	1,449	456	689
Sonoma (official)	1,752	375	1,628
Stanislaus (official)	247	231	415
Sutter (official)	558	991	570
Tehama	405	366	506
Trinity (official)	898	777	607
Tulare	111	297	608
Tuolumne (official)	2,025	978	1,636
Yolo (official)	736	867	694
Yuba (official)	2,914	850	1,425
Total	55,581	30,283	32,140

RECAPITULATION.

Gov.	1861.	*Pres.*	1860.
Stanford	55,581	Lincoln	39,173
Conness	30,283	Douglas	38,518
McConnell	32,140	Breckinridge	34,334
		Bell	6,817
Total	118,004	Total	118,840

The Republican gain is 16,408.

This table embraces all the counties in the State, 46 in number, of which 30 are reported officially.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson.

The Quincy *Herald* of Thursday, has the following paragraph:

Hon. William A. Richardson has at last received the long talked of appointment as brigadier general of the U. S. army, dating September 3d. The state of Col. Richardson's health is such that he will not accept at present.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S WIFE.—Colonel M. Jeff. Thompson, who is at the head of an army of rebels in Missouri, has for several years been a real estate and insurance agent at St. Joseph, and for one or two terms held the office of Mayor of that city. When he told his wife that he had decided to join the Confederate army, she entreated him not to do so, and enlisted the aid and influence of his neighbors and friends to persuade him from the rash act. He declared her "crazy," and, assisted by others of the same ilk as himself, had her placed in an asylum at St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis states that she is again at St. Joseph, begging her food and raiment from the Union citizens.

Afternoon Despatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Battery at Mathias Point a Myth—Mason and Slidell's Departure Confirmed—The Rebels Fortifying Centreville—The Pirate Sumter—Division of the Rebel Army.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 27th, 1861.—In every one of the Departments, and in the White House, the utmost astonishment and indignation are expressed at the publication in New York of the details of the great naval expedition. It will surprise no one to hear that a newsboy was arrested this morning by our pickets, this side of Fairfax, with an unsold quantity of the New York *Times* of Saturday which were going to market among the rebels.

Secretary Cameron has authorized the establishment of a depot for prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie. An experienced builder of Sandusky has contracted to erect seventeen buildings, capable of accommodating one thousand prisoners. They are to be finished by December 10th, at a cost not to exceed $5,000.

The battery of eighteen guns, discovered a week since on Mathias Point is a myth. It must have been field pieces which fired upon the Freeborn and Island Belle. The steamer Union, a few days since, thoroughly examined the place and found neither arms, entrenchments nor rebels. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on his return from Hampton Roads, where he delivered sealed orders to the commander of the naval expedition, passed the point without molestation, on the Baltimore.

Three or four days before the false news that Mason and Slidell had sailed from Charleston for Europe, in the Nashville, reached here, a letter from one rebel in Richmond to another was intercepted, containing this passage: "I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who is about starting for Europe with Mason. They are going through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port." Recent intelligence leads to the conclusion that they went by this route.

Captain Duane's company of sappers and miners has been ordered from this city to West Point.

The 44th New York regiment, Ellsworth's Avengers, has been attached to Gen. Butterfield's brigade.

The rebels are fortifying Centreville. They have no force this side of Fairfax Court House. Our troops occupy Vienna, and our pickets are a mile beyond Annandale.

Lieut. Porter, of the Powhatan, reports that he arrived at Maranham, Sept. 24th, only five days after the pirate Sumter left. The latter had cruised two or three days at the mouth of the harbor, to overhaul the brig Maria, expected from New York. The Governor of Maranham treated the officers of the Sumter with every courtesy, promising them they might sell the Maria there if she was captured; supplied her with coal, but was unwilling to do the same by the Powhatan.

In entering Maranham, the Sumter got ashore, and lost her false keel, and when she left was leaking. She left under sail, having housed her smoke stack. She had taken no prizes since the Abby Bradford, and it was understood her motto was "burn, sink and destroy, particularly Boston and eastern vessels." Lieut. Porter left September 28th; put into St. Thomas Oct. 9th, where his last dispatch is dated.

[N. Y. Times Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Government is rapidly preparing for enforcing the confiscation law passed at the last Congress.

Yesterday attachments were served against some furniture belonging to a man named Shields, who is a Captain in the rebel army, and owning a number of houses and lots in Washington. This is to be a special case. If the law is sustained, the Government will at once proceed to confiscate the property of every known rebel as fast as it comes within the jurisdiction of our arms.

[New York Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Positive information is received that recent occurrences have occasioned a division of the rebel army of the Potomac. Large reinforcements have been sent to Leesburg with the expectation of a renewal of attack on that point. An immense force has been congregated at Norfolk under the impression that the expedition fitting in Chesapeake Bay was ordered to make a demonstration there.

The centre of the rebel army rests at Centreville, and has been much weakened by the withdrawal of these forces on the right and left. Gen. Johnston is the commanding General. Beauregard commands the forces opposite Washington, and Gustavus W. Smith commands the forces at Leesburg.

It was stated that a rumor was current at Richmond a few days ago that an important advance movement of the whole rebel army was to be made before the 1st of November, but perhaps the fight at Ball's Bluff and the sailing of the great naval expedition have rendered a change of programme necessary.

The Late Fight at Edwards's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The following is from a refugee from Leesburg:

When the intention of throwing the Federal troops across the Potomac river first became apparent, the rebel force in the neighborhood was so small that it was almost decided not to offer any resistance. Reinforcements, however, coming up from back of Leesburg, and with the force thus gathered, not altogether exceeding 3,000, it was decided to make a stand.

Both parties, it was admitted at Leesburg, fought desperately.

The Confederates feared they would be surrounded by a large force which they anticipated Banks would throw across the ferry just above where the battle was fought, and the most desperate efforts were made to defeat Gen. Baker before the expected reinforcement of Banks could come to his relief.

Our informant saw over 100 rebels dead. Numerous farm houses in the neighborhood were occupied as temporary hospitals.

The number of Federals captured our informant did not know. He saw one party of 110 taken off, but understood that two other squads had previously been sent away.

The expectation at first prevailed that the Federal troops would be able to advance in overwhelming numbers to Leesburg, and created the utmost excitement among the Unionists, of whom there are a large number in the vicinity, who were prepared to receive and welcome the army, whilst many of the prominent male secessionists made preparations to leave.

After the battle the rebels rapidly hurried up reinforcements. It is now estimated that they have from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Leesburg and Waterford.

California and the Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The first telegraph message from the Pacific to the Atlantic was sent by Chief Justice Field, of California, to the President, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 24—7:40 p. m.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington:

In the temporary absence of the Governor of the State I am requested to send you the first message which will be transmitted over the wires of the Telegraph line which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic States. The people of California desire to congratulate you upon the completion of the great work. They believe it will be the means of strengthening the attachment which binds both the East and West to the Union, and they desire, in this the first message across the Continent, to express their loyalty to the Union, and their determination to stand by the Government, in this, its day of trial. They regard that Government with affection and will adhere to it under all fortunes.

STEPHEN J. FIELD,
Chief Justice of California.

This message was received at Washington by the President, 11.30 a. m. on the 25th.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with the first day of November.

Owners of occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.

B. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861. oc18-g91-6w

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES, Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. oc11-g536

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH. This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, regulates the quantity of fluid used, and is a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

LADIES' FURS, HATS, CAPS AND ROBES. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 137 Lake st., corner Wells. oc12 g334-3m

PASTURE—TAME GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture, Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and Red Top, well watered and fenced, on his Farm, near Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, FOR RENT. Parties having large droves of Cattle, desirous of Fall pasture, can be accommodated at [illegible] cents a head per month. If desired arrangements can be made for feeding Corn during the winter, the crop of which never was better in this region [illegible]. Apply to M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign County, Ill.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY. oc8 g54-1m J. WINNE & SON Proprietors.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. 500 Bales DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, . . . 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. . . . 11½c.
50 " Indian Head do. . . . . 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $36.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $34.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $33.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, . . . 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS. ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville.) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS. HERRING'S SAFE Again True to its Trust. ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1861. Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill., GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 9th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 3 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD. The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET. 108 LAKE STREET. Peugeot's Great Variety Store. Peugeot's Great Variety Store. The Finest Stock of FANCY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, FANCY TOYS, FOR SALE LOW, FOR SALE LOW, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED. 100 Bbls. Oil, KIERS' BEST, FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery. We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN, Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3636. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

GREAT CARPET HALL. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods. We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices. PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 ..... Lake St. ..... 135 & 137 UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHERS, W. W. WRIGHT, of Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible] DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 36 Clark street, Chicago. LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS. PAR: Bank of Bloomington, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, [illegible]. DISCREDITED. No. 1 ..... VALUE 90 CENTS. Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois, [illegible]. No. 2 ..... [illegible] Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, [illegible]. No. 3 ..... [illegible] Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, [illegible]. No. 4 ..... [illegible] Bank of America, Bank of Indemnity, Pittsfield Bank, Pulaski Bank, [illegible]. No. 5 ..... American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, [illegible]. No. 6 ..... Marshall County Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, [illegible]. No. 7 ..... Bank of Commerce, Bond County Bank, Columbian Bank, Bank of Elgin, [illegible] ..... No. 8 ..... [illegible]. No. 9 ..... Alleana [illegible], Corn Exchange Bank, [illegible]. No. 10 ..... VALUE 40 CENTS. Bank of Aurora, Commonwealth, Quincy, Raleigh, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, New Market Bank, Farmers' & Traders' [illegible]. WISCONSIN CURRENCY. CURRENT [illegible]. UNCURRENT: [illegible].

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office OF L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. We have made arrangements to [illegible] PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. [illegible] REFERENCES: NEW YORK. Henry Young, Esq. Moses Taylor, Esq. John J. Phelps, Esq. Amos R. Eno, Esq. Messrs. George Bliss & Co. Messrs. Cochran & Co. Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham. Messrs. Reed, Taylor & Co. William Mulligan, Esq. Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co. PHILADELPHIA. Hon. William Strong. WASHINGTON, D. C. Hon. John Woodruff. Hon. A. A. Burnham. NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Hon. J. P. Williston. Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq. BOSTON. R. C. Hooper, Esq. Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co. Messrs. F. Skinner & Co. Messrs. Austin, Sumner & Co. Messrs. Standeld, Wentworth & Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam. HARTFORD, CONN. Messrs. Day, Owen & Co. Messrs. Collins Brothers. John Olmsted, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq. A. G. Hammond, Esq. Messrs. John Beach & Co. Hon. Mark Howard. ROCKVILLE, CONN. Rockville Bank. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq. Wells Southworth, Esq. Amos Townsend, Esq. E. C. Herrick, Esq. N. B. Ives, Esq. Henry White, Esq. Wyllys Warner, Esq. Messrs. C. Cowles & Co. S. D. Pardee, Esq. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Henry L. Young, Esq. [illegible]

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters. Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters. Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters. GREAT FUEL SAVERS. GREAT FUEL SAVERS. GREAT FUEL SAVERS. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS [illegible]. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS [illegible]. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS [illegible]. Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves. Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves. Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves. Over Six Thousand Recommends [illegible]. PARLOR STOVES, Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c. GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING [illegible] ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

L. CORNELL & CO'S. L. CORNELL & CO'S. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. PRICES FROM $35 to [illegible]. WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT. WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT. 4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE. The most RAPID and SIMPLE [illegible] It will NOT get out of order [illegible] BLIND person can set the needle [illegible] [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Croup.—For the formidable and dangerous diseases THAKE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if taken in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest and cover with a hot flannel. This Ointment has been before the public over twenty years, and constantly increasing demand has established its reputation as a superior Liniment in all cases where a soothing and healing effect is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Bowels and Lungs, Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, Wounds and Bruises. See Pamphlet with Agent, and around each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing, and not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills but by removing the morbid habit of the system—preventing the recurrence of the disease. Fever and Ague, though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture is confidently recommended. For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching. Its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 109 Lake street, and examine those most beautiful productions of art. Noveralty can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, inclosing a one or three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4233.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, makes the hair soft, and cures all eruptions of the scalp. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lumber business, under the firm of CHAPIN, MARSH & FOSS, Has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Alexander Marsh and Robert H. Foss, under the firm name of Marsh & Foss who will pay all liabilities of the late firm, and receive all debts due and owing to it. EBER J. CHAPIN, ALEXANDER MARSH, ROBERT H. FOSS. Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1861.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of keeping the SHERMAN HOUSE, In the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said business will be conducted by PORTEUS B. ROBERTS, who will pay all debts of the said firm and receive all debts due to it. PORTEUS B. ROBERTS, FRANCIS T. SHERMAN. Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. B. YOUNG & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Young and W. N. Willard are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm. W. B. YOUNG, WM. B. WILLARD, JOSEPH A. WARE. Chicago, Oct. 17th, 1861. Wm. B. Young and Wm. B. Willard will continue business under the style and firm of Wm. B. Young & Co.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. HON. E. H. HERRICK, [illegible] Business hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening classes commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships [illegible] [illegible] A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, [illegible] embracing both Departments, $35 payable in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, [illegible] Schaller is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller, Otto Mutschlechner [illegible] City of Chicago [illegible] OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. DRUMMOND & FERD, Attorneys. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm must be paid. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 ..... South Clark Street ..... 99. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, At the Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3494.

REMOVAL. A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Dearborn Streets, Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods cheaper than any other house in the city. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS! J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS. Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, [illegible] manufactured for this market [illegible] our European Furs [illegible] West. All intending to purchase [illegible] elsewhere. REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE. Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 121 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's [illegible] Buffalo Robes, [illegible] Ladies' Promenade, [illegible] BEEBE'S SILK HATS. Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, [illegible] Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street ..... Chicago, Ill. All Furs, warranted as represented. [illegible] for shipping Furs.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137......Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER,

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,

No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1..........VALUE 90 CENTS.

Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois.

No. 2..........VALUE 90 CENTS.

Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Union Bank.

No. 3..........VALUE 85 CENTS.

Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's B'k, Mahaiwe Bank, Bank of Ashley.

No. 4..........VALUE 80 CENTS.

Bank of America, International Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Illinois River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Ohio River Bank, Pamet Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 5..........VALUE 77 CENTS.

American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois Central Bank, Merchants Bank, Chicago.

No. 6..........VALUE 72 CENTS.

Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank, Illinois State Security B'k.

No. 7..........VALUE 65 CENTS.

Bank of Commerce, Kankakee Bank, Jackson County, Olympic Bank, Bond County Bank, Rock Island Bank, Columbian, Western Bank of Illinois, Bank of Elgin, Wheat Growers' Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County, Bull's Head Bank.

No. 8..........VALUE 55 CENTS.

Bank of Geneseo, Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Naperville, Bank of Metropolis, Agricultural Bank, Tolland Bank, Bank of Albion, Trenton Bank, Merchants & Drovers' B'k, Stock Security Bank, Kaskaskia Bank, State Bank of Illinois, Hampden Bank, Prairie State Bank, Bank of Pike County, Prairie State Bank, Humboldt Bank, Railroad Bank, Bank of Aledo, Grayville Bank, Republic, Bank of Carmi, Prairie State Bank, Farmers' Bank, Canton, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, Garden State Bank.

No. 9..........VALUE 51 CENTS.

Alliance Bank, Belvidere Bank, Southern Illinois, Corn Planters' Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank, Canal Bank, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Grape County Bank, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Lafayette, Plowman's Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois, Hydraulic Bank, Morgan County Bank, National Bank, Bank of Benton, American Exchange Bank.

No. 10..........VALUE 46 CENTS.

Bank of Aurora, Frontier Bank, Chester, Grand Prairie Bank, Commonwealth, Douglas Bank, Quincy, Farmers' & Traders' Bank, Raleigh, Naragansett Bank, Citizens' Bank, National Bank, Commercial Bank, N. H'n, Reeds, New Market Bank, Union County Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT..........90 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1..........70 CENTS.

Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Menasha Valley Bank, No. 2..........60 CENTS. Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank. No. 3..........60 CENTS. Bank of Albany, Bank of North America, Bank of Oconto, Mercantile Bank, Manitowoc County Bank, Oconto County Bank, Reedsburgh Bank, State Stock Bank. No. 4..........55 CENTS. Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank, Chippewa Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Portage County Bank, Waushara County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Wood County Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam. No. 5..........50 CENTS. Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton, Osborn Bank, North Western Bank. No. 6..........40 CENTS. Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank, Bank of Horicon, Hall & Brothers' Bank, Dane Savings Bank, Mechanics Bank, Bank of Grant, Tradesmen's Bank, City Bank, Bank of Sun Prairie, Kenosha County Bank, Reliance Bank, Waupun.

We pay in GOLD within 3 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

Parties remitting us Currency or "Wells & Co." United States Express Office, will be allowed the advantage of marking their package "Season Contract of Wright & Brother," ... [illegible] ... give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc17-ly

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office —OF— L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, as preferred by our customers. We pledge ourselves to give our personal attention to our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interest of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK. MONTREAL. Henry Young, Esq., Messrs. Jacob & Ctwin, John Taylor, Esq., Messrs. Richardson & ..., John J. Phelps, Esq., Adam Pearson, Esq., Amos R. Eno, Esq., William Little, Esq., Messrs. George Bliss & Co., CHICAGO, ILL., Messrs. Cochran & Co., Henry Farnam, Esq., Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham, Francis Bradley, Esq., Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co., Hon. Mark Skinner, Wm. Mulligan, Esq., Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co., C. G. Hammond, Esq., PHILADELPHIA, F. B. Roberts, Esq., Hon. William Strong, GALESBURG, ILL., WASHINGTON, D. C., Messrs. Reed & Chapin, Hon. John Woodruff, QUINCY, ILL., Hon. A. A. Burnham, Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JOLIET, ILL., Hon. J. F. Williston, W. C. Wood, Esq., Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq., LOCKPORT, ILL., BOSTON, Hon. Jesse O. Norton, R. C. Hooper, Esq., GALVA, ILL., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., George Farr, Esq., Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co., WAUKEGAN, ILL., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., E. L. Bachelder, Esq., Messrs. Austin, Sumner & Co., ELGIN, ILL., Messrs. Standeld, Wentworth & Co., W. G. Hubbard, Esq., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WAVERLY, ILL., Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, C. J. Salter, Esq., HARTFORD, CONN., BURLINGTON, IOWA, Messrs. Day, Owen & Co., J. G. Foote, Esq., Messrs. Collins Brothers, DAVENPORT, IOWA, John Olmsted, Esq., R. B. Hill, Esq., Thomas Smith, Esq., MUSCATINE, IOWA, A. G. Hammond, Esq., Rev. A. B. Robbins, Messrs. John Beach & Co., DUBUQUE, IOWA, Hon. Mark Howard, F. W. ..., ROCKVILLE, CONN., ST. PAUL, MINN., Rockville Bank, N. L. Moss, Esq., NEW HAVEN, CONN., LA CROSSE, WIS., Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., Charles Seymour, Esq., Wells Southworth, Esq., BELOIT, WIS., Amos Townsend, Esq., T. L. Wright, Esq., B. C. Barrick, Esq., MILWAUKEE, WIS., Henry N. Ives, Esq., H. D. Holton, Esq., Henry White, Esq., RACINE, WIS., Wyllys Warner, Esq., Eldad Smith, Esq., Messrs. C. Cowles & Co., JACKSONVILLE, ILL., S. D. Pardee, Esq., Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., GALENA, ILL., Henry L. Young, Esq., Messrs. L. S. Felt & Co., AURORA, ILL., J. L. Hanchett, Esq., LA SALLE, ILL., John Hackwell, Esq. oc29-g772-3m

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.

Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.

Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.

PARLOR STOVES,

Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.

GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ALLEN & DALTON'S

Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,

71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

se19-g665-3m

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 TO $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. It will NOT break the needle. It CANNOT RAVEL. ... [illegible] ... SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. ... [illegible] ... CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Diphtheria and Croup.—For these terrible and dangerous diseases TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if applied in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest and then ... [illegible] ... This Ointment has been ... [illegible] ... twenty years, and constantly ... [illegible] ... established its reputation as a ... [illegible] ... in all cases where a soothing and ... [illegible] ... is required, particularly in Rheumatism, ... [illegible] ... Inflammation of the Bowels and ... [illegible] ... Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, ... [illegible] ... with Agents, and around each bottle ... [illegible] ... by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. HANCE'S ... [illegible] ... SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. ... [illegible] ... for children to take, but is a ... [illegible] ... cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, ... [illegible] ... Colds and all affections of the Throat and ... [illegible] ... Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Eartville, Madison County, N. Y. oc31-lm

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills but by removing the morbid habit of the system, preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful in itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore all that is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country. oc2 g765-1m

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. REED & ... General Agent, 79 State street. oc... dly

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 166 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. Also new Jewelry, contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. oc26-g539-3m

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, softens the hair, and cures all eruptions or diseases of the scalp.

Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Dispensary Circular, says: "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative, and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens beautifully the hair, restores it to its former color and ... improves personal appearance." For the Ladies it is ... Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 136 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address J. J. IVES, Chicago. oc2-lm

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the lumber business, under the firm of

CHAPIN, MARSH & FOSS,

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Alexander Marsh and Robt H. Foss, under the firm name of Marsh & Foss who will pay all liabilities of the late firm, and receive all debts due and owing to it.

EBER J. CHAPIN,
ALEXANDER MARSH,
ROBERT H. FOSS.

Chicago, Oct. 26th, 1861. oc29-3t

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of keeping the

SHERMAN HOUSE,

in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The said business will be conducted by PORTEUS B. ROBERTS, who will pay all debts of the said firm and receive all debts due to same.

PORTEUS B. ROBERTS,
FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

Chicago, Oct. 26th, 1861. oc29-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

W. B. YOUNG & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Young and W. B. Willard are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

W. B. YOUNG,
WM. B. WILLARD,
JOSEPH A. WARE.

Chicago, Oct. 17th, 1861.

Wm. B. Young and Wm. B. Willard will continue business under the style and firm of Wm. B. Young & Co. oc21-g... lw

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

Rev. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1858—J. ... Principal.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening session commences October 15th, and continues for six months. Life Scholarships $45, payable in advance. For Circular apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships including both Departments, $35 payable in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mitschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Trade in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Mitschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents, that the said partnership begins on the first day of October A. D. 1861, and is to continue for five years, until the second day of October, A. D. 1866, and that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Mitschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MITSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.

DRUMMOND & FEND, Attorneys.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861. oc1-3w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99..........South Clark Street..........99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At the Lowest New York Prices.

oc11-g59-ly Post Office Box 3494.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident in being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.

Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of the same, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 161 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Robes and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Hats, Foot Mufs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

All kinds of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

..., B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

... Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

... warranted as represented. Cash paid for Furs. oc... ly

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Funds for sale cheap. ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 4 LARMON BLOCK,

N. W. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 88 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6287.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall.) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refer to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON,

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

oc31-g32-1m Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Grant, Tilt & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 23 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 9th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 25 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO,

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

S. E. CLARK & CO., 122 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BRAN SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Misses LANE & BAKER would announce that their School will re-open

On MONDAY, Oct. 28th,

In Burch's Block, up stairs, (entrance 45 Wabash avenue.) This arrangement is merely temporary, as their building will be again ready for occupancy in a fortnight.

Miss LANE will form a class in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, at the same rooms.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, ... regular ... scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, ... ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States Army. Students dressed in uniform. TERMS: $150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for ... ladies, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at

163 DEARBORN STREET,

Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3243.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and the public that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help of every nation. Parties ... addressed to P. O. Box 3366.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

EXHAUSTION OF SUPPLIES.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief, either in the raising of the blockade, or in the prompt and enterprising aid of southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco and cotton, but very little of anything else. As winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugars, salt, iron, shoes, clothing and other necessary supplies. The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers."

THE NASHVILLE DID NOT ESCAPE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Some of our Southern exchanges announce the sailing from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confederate States steamship Nashville, for Europe, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the Nashville is still in Charleston harbor, and our ministers did not sail in that vessel."

THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The following statement from the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 11th inst., puts another face upon the affair at Santa Rosa Island:

"It is evident that the news of the sortie at Pensacola was a little rose colored as first published. The *coup* was made at a considerable loss to our side. We managed to destroy a large amount of that kind of property which the enemy cannot well spare.

"There were several hours' work in this bold attack, and that would have allowed a vigilant commander, so near, to have hurried his men forward, and probably cut off the retreat of our soldiers, or hurt them very much as they did retreat. Where, too, was the fleet? What was it doing while Billy Wilson was making a loud noise with his guns and our brave men were firing his quarters? We suppose Colonel Brown thought that all the rebels at Pensacola were in arms on Santa Rosa, and that he had better make his own position safe.

"We have good reason, also, for stating that *Col. Wilson was not surprised*. An assault of the kind had been expected for weeks, and his command was under orders to be on the alert all the time. The enemy was whipped not by surprise, but by absolute valor on the part of our soldiers.

"The killed will reach nine, and the wounded thirty or more. Colonel Brown has about thirty of our men, including the wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been immense. The dead are brought from the island fast, and some commissioned officers released on parole. The list of killed and wounded is not yet complete."

A letter from Pensacola makes these admissions:

"We [the rebels] are over one hundred short this morning, and have about fifteen or twenty in the hospital. General Anderson was wounded, but not mortally. We took seven prisoners, among them is Maj. Vodges (Bill Brown took him), but I tell you those Minie rifle bullets do whistle some, sure. I got off scott free again, though I had some close shaves; but it is awful to see the ghastly wounds on the poor fellows. I really cannot help crying to see how they suffer."

THE EMBARGO AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 7th instant says:

"The blockade is being enforced off this harbor by two steamers and a sailing vessel. Off North Edisto a steamer has been observed for three or four days, standing in shore in the morning, under canvas, and steaming off in the afternoon. Several vessels have, also, we understand, been lately seen off Port Royal. Some scamps have deserted from vessels stationed at North Edisto. A few nights since two seamen took a vessel's yawl-boat, and are supposed to have gone out to sea, and possibly to some of the blockaders. A schooner, which left a southern port some time since with a cargo of rice, it is reported has been lost off the Bahamas. Her cargo was but little damaged, and has, we understand, been saved. Arrivals from foreign ports have lately taken place, having on board articles much in demand."

How to Have a Warm Tent.

The correspondent of the Providence *Press*, writing from the Second Rhode Island regiment's camp, gives the following account of the manner in which that regiment has protected itself from the cold and frost while in tent:

We have been getting, for a few nights, quite a touch of winter. Indeed, the cold has pinched us "quite smartly," as our Southern neighbors say, so that we not only feel the need of warmer blankets and more of them, but of good fires also. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the need of protection against the sudden cold has set the inventive wits of our Yankee soldiers to work in good earnest. A plan was soon hit upon which answers the purpose most perfectly. This is the description of it: A hole is dug in the center of the tent, about two feet in depth and diameter. This is walled with stones laid in soft clay, and covered at the top with the exception of a small aperture for the introduction of fuel. For this aperture there must be a close fitting door or cover, which can be opened and closed at pleasure. Across one side of the tent a trench is laid and covered with wood and earth through which the cold air is conveyed freely to the *bottom* part of this subterranean fire place. From the *top* of the same and across the *opposite* side of the tent, another trench is laid and carefully covered with *stone* and earth, through which the smoke and surplus heat is carried off. This is the whole machine. The merits of it are obvious. It is universally practicable. It can be introduced easily into any tent or dwelling. The economy of it: it costs only a few hours work for three or four men. The convenience of it: being entirely under ground it takes up none of the precious room of our small tents. The utility of it: it dries and warms the earth within, and even beyond the entire circuit of the tent, and thus prevents those damp, cold, and unhealthy exhalations from the earth which are probably the chief cause of the ill health among soldiers. The tents are also thus furnished with a moist, genial atmosphere, the heat of which can be easily increased so as to meet the exigencies of the coldest part of the season. To realize the importance of this you must remember that the walls of our houses are only thin canvass—that they are so readily penetrated by cold, or heat or moisture, that the atmosphere within follows rapidly the changes in the condition of the atmosphere without. Indeed, so far as this is concerned, there is but little difference between living under the tents and in the open air.

Without some such contrivance what, therefore, could persons do, who, until within a short time, have been accustomed to live in close and warm houses? I had rather, it is true, take my chance for a long and healthy life in the open air, both by day and by night, rather than in a close room, and upon the bare earth rather than upon woolen carpets; but then wisdom must be exercised, and time must be taken for a gradual change. The effects of this expedient upon this regiment are easily traced. The cases of illness from severe colds and intermittent or bilious fever, which have recently sprung up among us, are I believe, all in the tents *not thus protected*. It must be also, in part, at least, owing to this arrangement that our encampment still continues so healthy, while forms of sickness incidental to these cold snaps, are prevailing in encampments near to us."

Ministerial Case of Crim. Con.

Rev. Rufus Child, who was the pastor of the Congregational Society in Berlin, Washington county, eloped some four weeks since with Miss Bosworth, a daughter of Judge Bosworth of Berlin, who is a resident of Child's former parish. Child has been the pastor of the Society for several years and was a married man, his wife being the daughter of Father Hobart of Berlin, and is said to be a very intelligent, well educated and estimable lady. Miss Bosworth had been a student of the reverend gentleman, in Latin, and an intimacy sprang up between the parties that has resulted in this elopement, and brought shame upon themselves and sorrow to numerous friends. A brother of the eloping woman followed the guilty pair to New York, carrying with him pictures of both for the purpose of establishing the identity of the fugitives. The testimony of a Captain of one of the California steamers, leaves no reason for doubting that they had proceeded to that State. Both had money, Child having added to his infidelity the equally base act of filching the money of his wife, whom he proposed to abandon.—*Burlington (Vt.) Times.*

Buying Abroad.

Some excitement was caused a few days ago by a foolish report that the Government had deposited an immense sum of money in London—five millions was the smallest amount mentioned—to be used in the purchase of army cloths. New England manufacturers really believed for the moment that the Government would be so silly as to purchase in Europe what it could get as cheaply and more quickly at home.

Of course the report proved to be, as most rumors are, fiction barely founded on fact. But as the Government has really sent an agent to Europe to make certain purchases, it may be as well to relieve any remains of soreness on this point by stating the fact, that these purchases will not affect our manufacturers, who will have ready sale for all they can turn out. The Government means only to defend itself and the nation from speculators, who had prepared themselves to take advantage of the pressing needs of the army to sell their stocks at exorbitant prices.

It does not need a wise man to tell that in times like these home industry should have all the employment it can get; but if speculators hold back the limited stock of certain goods for which there is pressing demand, with the object of forcing them on the government at extra prices, the Quartermaster's Department would be false to its trust if it did not promptly take measures to protect itself and the people against such schemes. If the government can buy cheaper in Europe than it can here, it is bound to do so; because in this matter it is carrying on the business of the nation, which bears burdens enough already, without having to make its purchases in a market which, in the hands of speculators, who monopolize an inadequate supply, is the highest, and not the lowest.—*N. Y. Post, 24th instant.*

FIVE MORE REGIMENTS WANTED.—Gov. Blair has received a requisition for five more regiments of infantry, and has gone to Washington to ascertain if our independent companies will be counted in the quota for this State, for if they are, we have already furnished our proportion.—*Jackson Patriot.*

Rebel Account of the Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

[From Vanity Fair.]

The following letter, which came into our hands through a source which we forbear to disclose, was evidently written for a Memphis daily paper. No other journals in the country can stand the same size and strength of expression, and we don't think there are any column rules out of a Memphis printing office that could contain the breadth of statement displayed by the writer of this true and reliable account of the fight on Santa Rosa Island:

"We attacked Old Abe Lincoln's myrmidons at about five o'clock in the morning. It was a complete rout; they fled into the water and up the beach toward Fort Pickens, leaving everything behind them. I picked up a hundred tents, eighty rounds of ammunition, two sides of fresh beef, a deck of cards, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold, a rifled cannon and some silver spoons, with my own hands, beside helping to break into a sutler's tent. It was fun, you'd better believe. The Federal minions advanced—at least twenty strong—and fired a volley at us from an open stretch of beach where they had concealed themselves. Our retreat was the most masterly thing I ever saw. We had one regiment of Mississippians, two companies of a North Carolina and six of a South Carolina regiment, three halves of a Louisiana brigade, Major Swipe's battery, and Col. Whiskeypitcher's mounted regiment, but with this mere handful we executed a masterly evolution at double-quick, independent order, and soon put a mile between us and the hirelings, who followed, yelling like devils and firing upon our rear, the cowardly dogs! The only thing that marred our success was that we were compelled to leave our arms, musical instruments, equipage, etc., behind, together with those of the Federals. Unless somebody has carried them away, however, they are still there. We halted, after our victorious retreat, and the men, forming in scattered order, demanded to be taken over to the main land, to complete the conflict.

The Federal minions were near our boats, however, and the officers in command did not think it best to approach, as they wished to prevent any unnecessary effusion of blood. Another body of Lincolnites came up at this moment, upon our flank—I should say a hundred of them at the lowest estimate—and opened fire upon us. General Scott led them in person. We should have completely annihilated them had not an unfortunate circumstance prevented. Colonel Whiskeypitcher's mounted column retreated, instead of charging, and the rest of our forces fell back to the boats, hotly pursued by the mudsills. We opposed considerable resistance to them, however, and the slaughter among them must have been fearful. We only lost ninety men killed, a hundred and thirty wounded, and seventy odd taken prisoners. I saw two Federals wounded, myself, and there must have been more. No doubt the mendacious journals of the North, brow-beaten by an abolition despotism, will call this a Union victory, but you may rely upon my statement being goddlemity's own truth.

PETROLEUM—WHAT IS IT?—Prof. Ridgeway, of Boston, a celebrated geologist and scholar, has been for a number of weeks in the Titusville Oil Regions, making scientific investigations. He has concluded that the oil "originated from marine plants that grew and flourished at a period of time long before the plants that have produced our coal beds, and that the oil found on Oil Creek may be considered the syrup of marine plants and not coal oil."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
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UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—or plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.

Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the North western States.

Post Office Box 1481 Chicago.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—The proprietor of this establishment, having had an experience of more than ten years in the training of youths in a Family School in a central section of New England, is desirous of taking into his family four boys under twelve years of age, with no other—his own son—five in all.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL,

combined with a delightful HOME, in the midst of glade and woodland, on the Lake Shore, four or five miles south of the Post Office in Chicago, is the CONFIDENT proposal of those who have long made this their peculiar care. Terms of pay $250 per annum. Guardians, and any who have the care of orphan children, will find a safe and profitable home for such. A card with references and full particulars will be promptly sent to any who may wish to inquire further. Address

REV. W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1462, Chicago.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown to the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

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rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 5000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and have never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given to many of the first

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

10 years standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. Persons applying this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States.

Post Office Box 4350. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brandies, dark and pale, in the same packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and casks.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKEY—Mustang and Ramsay's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The subscribers having for the last seventeen years been engaged in the

JOBBING FLOUR TRADE,

In the city of New York, without change of firm, and in uninterrupted credit, and having no notes, acceptances or business obligations out, respectfully offer their services to parties wishing to dispose of

FLOUR, GRAIN OR PRODUCE

Of any kind (excepting distilled liquors) in the New York market who do not require advances, and who wish their property sold to the best advantage, without forcing to meet drafts upon it. Prompt remittances will be made and account sales forwarded as soon as sales are completed.

From their long experience in the trade and extensive acquaintance with buyers, the undersigned believe they can give entire satisfaction to all parties who entrust property to their charge.

CROMWELL & BIRDSALL,

No. 209 Front Street, N. Y.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., President of the Fulton Bank, New York; JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., President of the Security Fire Ins. Co., 31 Pine street, New York; Messrs. AIKEN & NORTON, Board of Trade Building, Chicago; J. W. TUTTLE, Esq., Western Transportation Company, Chicago.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., beg leave to invite the trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his Store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc4-g858-3m No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

GRAIN BAGS OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157..South Water Street, Chicago..157

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM,

oc4-g772-4m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for vessel building and repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard foot of Rivard street, Detroit, Mich.

J. M. JONES.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 29 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

Office and Factory 123 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 60 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

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WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE, E. S. WELLS, S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
5,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 18 to No. 28,
5,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms,
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper,
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10 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
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5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. G. W. NELSON.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

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We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.

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WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

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Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30..........LAKE STREET..........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in East Bridgewater, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Ladies Celebrated Custom Made Pump Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of ... Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in this market.

Wholesale Houses.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

153 & 155 Lake Street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Cloaks and Cloaking,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Also, DOMESTICS.

We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

31 & 33...South Water Street...31 & 33

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope that Country Merchants will fully appreciate our programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions.

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62..........LAKE STREET..........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,
300 " RUSSIA IRON,
... " IMITATION RUSSIA,
... " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
... casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Grockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

Ship Chandlers,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Twines and Cordage.

242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

BOWERS & CO.,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Packing House, corner Grove and Cross streets, near Michigan Southern Stock Yards. Office, 148 South Water street.

Will purchase Cattle and Hogs and slaughter and cure Provisions on commission.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,

No. 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-WAYS on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. ... [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

133 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding.

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 9 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	E. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, " "
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House, "
... Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
... Agent, 165 River street, Troy, N. Y.
... GRISWOLD, Fr't Agent, 188 River st., "
... Agent, ... Detroit, Mich.
... Agent, ... Milwaukee, Wis.
... Agent ... Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
... BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
... HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & ..., Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
... Sandusky, Ohio.
... Racine, Wis.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of ... Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. ... [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ... Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

232 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSEY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 25 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 148 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

... superseding the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Sturges, J. H. Reed & Co. ... Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be refunded.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4350, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional Treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, etc., etc., by a new and speedy cure, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have ... may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the ... Building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, ... cases we will send ...

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

G. H. MOORE & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and thresher, of the latest and best patterns. These are the largest and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn shellers of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 48 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of June, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1860, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of that date upon the real estate hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, in Book ... of Trust Deeds, Page 145, to secure the payment of one promissory note in said deed of trust particularly described.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note in said Trust Deed mentioned, and application having been made to the undersigned by the legal owner of said note to sell the real estate in said Trust Deed described.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said Deed of Trust contained and in execution thereof, public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned, Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—Lots numbered ... in Block ... in Rinewalt and Halderman's First Addition to the Town of Mount Carroll, in the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, with the privileges thereunto belonging, and all right, title and equity of redemption of the said William T. Miller.

ISAAC F. SHELDON, Trustee.

Chicago, October 1st 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick R. ... vs. Lycurgus L. Larton, and Sarah A. Larton and Van R. Higgins.—In Chancery.

Affidavit that Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, two of the defendants above named, ... out of this State, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of ..., and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

JOSEPH N. GAGE, Compl'ts Sol'r.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Vantine, ... South Clark street ... Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyed, Bleached and Pressed. ... promptly attended to.

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade.

References, by permission: ... Chicago; Wm. & Mitchell, ... N. Y.; ... & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, under the firm of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale or on shipment to Eastern markets. Office No. 23 South Water street.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

... RAYMOND, ... WRIGHT, H. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments. Having had long experience in the business as well as in Chicago, ... Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons, think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. ... CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

... SOUTH WATER STREET.....

Akin's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. H. A. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. ... HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. ... Consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. ... ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1696.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 260 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Parker's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. J. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6..Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill...No. 6

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 180 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments. ... Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. ...

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box ....

REFERENCES:—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, ...

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 82 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego, N. Y. ... privilege of selling in lots ...

MURRY NELSON. A. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Grain and Produce generally, No. 238 and 240 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Hides, &c., &c. 120 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. ... B. STORRS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 165 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge. Give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c. Cash advances made on consignments, or on property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and Merchants' Savings ... Co.

... WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

... CULVER. ... CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse..........No. 5 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. ... NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 10 South Water street. Agents for ... Refer to ... & Co., Wm. ... & Co. ...

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Office ... South Water street, Chicago. ...

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

... GRIFFIN. ... GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. ... UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 210 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. B. ... R. L. ...

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 145 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c., &c., and some of the most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Bookcases, ... Please call and examine the stock before you buy.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

... SOUTH CLARK STREET.....

Opposite the Court House.

Best French, English and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, ... All kinds of ... Instruments ... repaired.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. ... West Randolph street (successor to Fuller & Albaugh). ... respectfully inform the public that he has ... ... EXTRACTING ... Charges moderate.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in ... that it has a particular notice is now necessary. ... [illegible] ... Office No. ... Lasalle street.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. O. H. Browning, of the U. S. Senate, is at present in the city, stopping at the Briggs House.

THE McCLELLAN DRAGOONS.—The balance of the men belonging to this company left for Washington last evening to join their squadron.

☞ We would call attention to the sale advertised this morning by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, as it embraces an unusual variety of new and second-hand furniture, &c., &c.

BOARDING.—Attention is called to the advertisement of "Boarding, 71 Wabash Avenue," in another column. Persons in quest of an excellent boarding house will do well to consult this advertisement.

THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.—Capt. Colby still remains on Dearborn street, recruiting for the Nineteenth (Ills.) Regiment. A few vacancies yet remain which will be rapidly filled.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Dee, one of the workmen engaged in sawing lumber for the Nicholson pavement on Lake street, met with a painful accident yesterday. One of his arms was caught by the steam saw and severed to the bone. He was removed to the City Hospital.

☞ Jewett & Co. sell by catalogue, at half past nine o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, 56 Dearborn, 500 packages candles, liquors, tobacco, etc; and at 10 A. M. Sheriff's sale of the entire stock of rope, glassware, paper, nails, &c., at 14 State street, under an execution against John Ellis to the amount of $40,000.

STEALING A SHAWL.—A man named Chester Wadsworth, a sailor by occupation, was arrested yesterday and brought before the Police Court, for stealing a shawl from a soldier belonging to Wilson's Mechanics Fusiliers. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 for trial in the Recorder's Court.

MAYHEM.—Two men, Owen Flynn and Daniel Grant, were brought up before the Police Magistrate yesterday, for fighting with one Michael McGrevy. During the encounter, the latter had his lower lip bitten off. As it was uncertain which of the combatants were guilty of the brutal and disgusting deed, both were held for trial.

ROBBERY ON SHIPBOARD.—The steward of the schooner Miami, lying near Wells street bridge, was robbed a night or two since of a valuable coat and pair of pants, in the pockets of which were twenty-eight dollars. The theft was committed by some unknown rascal who found his way into the cabin of the schooner while all hands were asleep, and managed to make good his escape without awakening any of the crew.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.—The People's Convention, called to nominate a ticket for the coming county election, in opposition to the action of the late Union Convention, will meet at Metropolitan Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. From present appearances there will be an immense turn out, and it is probable that an entirely new ticket will be put in the field. A lively time is anticipated, and the struggle will, without doubt, be quite as strong as in the Union Convention.

RETURN OF REV. MR. COLLYER.—This well known clergyman has returned to his pastoral charge in this city and re-opened public worship in his church Sabbath morning according to previous announcement. The discourse was a simple recital of what he had seen during his nine weeks absence in visiting the camps of over 50,000 soldiers under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission.—His field of labors extended from the lines on the Potomac to remote points in Missouri.

THE MULLIGAN RANGERS.—This company is about full, and will probably leave early this week for the seat of war. A very pleasant meeting occurred an evening or two since at the headquarters of this company, upon the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Capt. Shanley. Subsequently the men were handsomely entertained by the friends of Capt. S. We may mention in this connection that Capt. Shanley has received another letter from Thos. F. Meagher, who seems most enthusiastic in his desire to have them join his brigade.

LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERETTA.—The public will be pleased to learn that Mr. Robbins has consented to give one more performance of the Fairy Operetta, this evening, at Bryan Hall. The entertainment will be made up of the more brilliant portions of the Operetta, commencing with the "March of the Shepherdesses." The concert will close at half-past nine o'clock, after which the young ladies of the Operetta class will give a social party to which their friends are invited without extra charge. We earnestly advise every one who has not seen this beautiful performance to improve this last opportunity. It is seldom that a spectacle so beautiful and attractive in every particular is offered the public.

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS OF THE NORMAL REGIMENT.—The beautiful stand of colors donated by the teachers of Chicago to the Normal Regiment (33d Illinois) was presented to the regiment at Ironton, Mo., by Mr. Cutter, Principal of the Washington School in this city, on Sunday, the 20th inst. There was no speech making upon the occasion, but actions speak louder than words. In a few hours the beautiful gift of the teachers was floating at the head of the front column on the march to Fredericktown. The Normal "boys" will see to it that no dishonor ever stains the folds of their flags, and return them as unsullied as they were given.

THE ATLANTIC FOR NOVEMBER.—The present number of this superb Magazine is before the public. It is one of the best numbers yet issued, and that is saying considerable. The Atlantic is by far the ablest monthly ever issued in this country. The attractive series of contents of this issue are: "George Sand," "Hair Chains," "The Flower of Liberty," "Alexis De Tocqueville," "Agnes of Sorrento," "Health in the Camp," "The Stormy Petrel," "A Story of To-day," "Concerning People who Carried Weight in Life," "Why has the North Felt Aggrieved with England?" "The Wild Endive," "The Contrabands of Fortress Monroe," and "The Workers of the Shroud."

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE DISPENSARY.—This charity, connected with the Institution whose name it bears, offers to those in need of medical or surgical services, unusual advantages. All are admitted to its benefits, and any one can obtain as good attention as the city affords free of expense. In the absence of a hospital maintained directly by the city, it aims to aid in furnishing the needy sick the requisite attention, while those from the country can be treated at the simple expense of board. Prof. Brainard is the Consulting and Operating Surgeon, and Prof. Allen, the Consulting Physician, gentlemen whose acquirements in their departments need no commendations from us. Operations and consultations on Saturdays at three o'clock P. M.

WILSON'S MECHANIC'S FUSILEERS.—This fine regiment, Col. Wilson in command, numbering over seven hundred men, struck their tents at Camp Webb yesterday morning and marched to camp Douglas, where they will be quartered until called into active service. At the corner of North Clark and Water streets, they were met by the Light Guard Band and escorted through the city, receiving on their march, universal encomiums for their excellent drill and truly soldierly appearance. In this connection we return our thanks for the [illegible] salute the regiment paid to the TRIBUNE, and wish them in return what they will certainly achieve, a most glorious future. The men are eager to be off, into active service. We trust they are not destined to remain cooped up in barracks for any length of time, but may soon have the long looked for opportunity of giving to the Government their mechanical skill and sterling gallantry.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT.—Mr. J. G. Lumbard's Benefit Concert will take place at Bryan Hall on Thursday evening next. This is the first time Mr. Lumbard has presented himself to the public as a beneficiary, although he has often and repeatedly given his services gratuitously for charitable and benefit concerts during the past few years. Possessing a noble bass voice of remarkable power and compass, he has made himself one of the favorite singers of the concert going public and will, we trust, be richly repaid for his invaluable efforts to entertain the public in past times.

Mr. E. A. Payne, the accomplished organist of St. James Church will conduct the concert. Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Mattison, Mr. Franz Staab, Mr. Geo. F. Root and Mr. Frank Lumbard, have volunteered their services for the occasion. It will undoubtedly be the musical event of the season.

MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions on the Banking Law.

An adjourned meeting of the Mercantile Association was held last night at their rooms, corner of Lake and State Streets, Vice President Wm. E. Doggett in the chair. The meeting was called to order at about 8 o'clock, when Judge Scates, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the general principles involved in the "Union Bank" bill are sound, as the foundation of a successful system of banking, requiring as they do a paid up capital and enforcing mutual liability for the debts of the bank, among all its branches. We regard them as better calculated than the principles of any other system to protect the public against frauds and to insure a safe and redeemable currency.

Resolved, That while there are many excellent provisions in the law to be voted on at the coming election, yet we deem it to be for the public interest to reject the same—for the following reasons, among others:

1st. There should be no additional vested rights acquired under charters, to tie up the hands of the Constitutional Convention soon to sit—from adopting such provisions as may be demanded by the public interest on this subject.

2d. The provision for reissuing on notes supposed to be lost, as provided in section 52, is very loose and liable to abuse.

3d. That actual cash required to be paid in under Sec. 79, before becoming incorporated, is too small to justify the organization of a bank of deposit alone, as may be by this act. The whole capital subscribed should be required to be paid in a reasonable time.

4th. The amount of discounts allowed, viz: two times the capital paid in—and half the deposits—without requiring any specie to be kept on hand, is a large amount of indebtedness for the means provided for meeting dues on demand, or billholders.

There is no clause requiring any amount of specie to be kept on hand.

5th. The 5th Section authorizes the issue of post-notes and time bills of exchange. This is a very objectionable power, and very liable to abuse. While the power to issue a circulation due on demand is limited to two times the paid capital, there is no limitation upon the amount of these post-notes and time bills.

In presenting the resolutions, Judge Scates said he hoped the members present would freely give their opinions in relation to them. It is true that there are many objectionable features in the present bill, but it is in the power of the Legislature to amend it by striking out such as are bad and inserting others. He did not know but it would be better to adopt the new bill and trust to its modification, than to be left with the old one. The "general banking" law had in every case shown itself a failure, and the new bill, where it had been tried, had in every case been a success—as in Iowa and Indiana.

The questions were asked Judge Scates as to whether he supposed this new charter in the hands of the persons managing the banks of Illinois for the past ten years would have been a failure. He answered, "Yes, or any other system." And whether the same managers who have so well conducted the banks of Indiana under their charter, would not have done quite as well under our banking law. He replied that he thought they would.

Merrill Ladd, Esq., said, there being serious objections to the bill, as noted in the resolutions, is it well for us to launch upon a sea of uncertainties, and by a vote of the people, ratified by the Constitutional Convention, fasten upon us a system which no future legislation can remedy, the vested rights thereby given preventing it? He was told that it was stated by the party who drafted the bill, to Mr. Hecker, who engineered it through the Legislature, that it was an exact copy of the laws of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and he supposed, until after its passage that it was; but many vital provisions are omitted. Admitting that the Legislature can exercise a regulating and amending power, who of us is willing to trust himself and his interests to the tender mercies of an Illinois Legislature, after the sad experience of the past. For the present let us use our present United States Government circulation and the bills of Iowa and Indiana in preference to trying any wild-cat experiments. Let us wait, consider and decide upon the best system and at some future day have it.

Mr. J. V. Farwell said he had all along advocated the bill, notwithstanding its objectionable features. One objection, which he had not noticed before, had been shown him to-day. He had not known before that any State allowed banks to issue notes payable in futurity—three or six months hence—and call it money. In that he thought Indiana was a little ahead of Illinois in "wild-catting," for the banks of Illinois *promised* to pay on demand. He thought we would be better with the law than without it. It must be in the hands, altogether, of sharpers, or of all honest men. It could not be used in the hands of sharpers, for the people would not allow it; and it would be safe in the hands of good men.

Mr. Tyrrell had never read a bill which would so befog a man as the Union Bank bill. There are some good provisions in the bill, and many bad ones. No banker who issues promises to pay ever redeems them unless compelled to by the law. He did not believe the man now lived in Illinois, who would do so unless obliged to.

Mr. H. A. Hurlbut thought there was a leak in the bill pretty well shown in the resolutions. In regard to the mutual liability of all the banks, if there was no responsibility in any of them he did not know how they were better in a bunch than singly.

Mr. J. V. Clark would vote for the resolutions and hoped they would be passed. He would rather have the old law, or no law at all, than the proposed one. He could see but little security for the bill holders under this charter, and less for the depositors.

C. M. Cady, urged the passage of the resolutions. The fact that all the bankers of his acquaintance were in favor of it was evidence enough to his mind that it was wrong.

The question then being taken on the adoption of the resolutions, they were carried by an almost unanimous vote, and at about next o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Decision Against the City.

Our readers will probably remember a case which arose two or three years ago, in which George R. Roberts brought a suit for damages to his store on Madison street, near the bridge, caused by the works executed by the city in changing the grade and building a causeway leading to that bridge. The case excited a good deal of comment at the time, no previous attempt having before then been successfully made to hold the city liable for damages in such cases. Judge Manierre, who decided the case, held that no action lay against the city, and that Roberts, although he sustained heavy damages, had no redress. The case was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court by Roberts, and was argued at the last term. The Supreme Court, after holding the case under advisement, at their late vacation term announced their decision, in which they reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, holding the plaintiff entitled to recover damages upon proving his case as stated, and have sent the case back for a new trial. This case is likely to become an important precedent in a large class of cases.

Arthur W. Windett for Geo. Roberts, Elliot Anthony for the city.

FLINT AGAIN ARRESTED.—C. C. Flint, is a myth. At one time he is in custody and again he is not. There is good reason to believe however that he is now securely caged and on his way to this city to answer the indictments found against him, by the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court. It will be remembered that officer Nelson was detailed to arrest Flint after the latter's sudden disappearance from Chicago. He was traced to Washington and was arrested a week ago Sunday upon a street corner. Flint evinced no surprise but bore himself cooly and with the utmost *sang froid*. He was stopping at the time at a first class hotel, had registered himself boldly "C. C. Flint, Chicago," as if grand juries and indictments were trifles. Shortly after his arrest he was placed in the hands of the Provost Marshal for safe keeping until the next morning. A man was detailed to keep guard over him, and performed the duty entrusted to him by going outside the guard-house with Flint, at the latter's request, and allowing him to give leg bail at the first corner. The guard pursued him, but Flint was too fleet of foot, and soon distanced his pursuer. The immediate vicinity of Washington was thoroughly searched, but to no purpose, and the officer, after making arrangements for his capture with the police and Provost Marshal, was obliged to return without his prisoner. Since his arrival, word has been received of Flint's re-arrest. An officer has been sent on, and probably ere this Flint is on his return to Chicago, and will reach here to day or to-morrow, unless he again manages to make good his escape, which would not at all surprise us. A man who can impose upon the shrewdest business men of Chicago, as he seems repeatedly to have done, will impose upon a police officer, unless the latter is remarkably watchful and sagacious.

ONE OF THE BOYS.—James Dunn, a lad in the employ of Sanford & Baldwin, newsdealers, has run on the cars of the Michigan Central railroad, between this city and Detroit, selling papers, for the past three and a half years without missing a trip. During that time he has traveled 311,189 miles, without receiving the first scratch on his own person, or witnessing a fatal accident to any other person. This speaks well for the industry and faithfulness of the lad, and the caution and judgment with which the Central runs its trains.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

THEIR ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

Organization of the Regiment.

Although during the past six months, Chicago has been the theatre of frequent arrivals and departures of regiments for the field of action, yet the presence of each new body of men, armed and equipped for service, marching forth in defence of the country and the country's honor is the signal for a renewal of the enthusiasm and applause which greeted regiment in the earlier history of the war. The First Wisconsin Regiment, which passed through the city yesterday, was one of the first to receive a civic welcome as generous as it was spontaneous. After a gallant action in Virginia and a return home to repair the breaches caused in their ranks, the then three months men again pass through the city, now enlisted for the war, and again receive the tribute of praise for their martial bearing and well earned gallantry.

The Regiment, which has been in camp about three weeks at Milwaukee, struck its tents yesterday morning at five o'clock. The intervening time until the departure of the train at twelve was occupied in arranging preliminaries. Promptly at noon the train left, bearing with it the parting wishes and blessings of an immense crowd of spectators. At Kenosha, the Regiment enjoyed the hospitalities of the city in the shape of a generous collation. The train arrived in this city at about half past five o'clock, and were greeted at the depot by a large concourse of citizens. In the absence of any military corps, Capts. Shepley, Guthrie, Colby and Lieut. Wharton, all of the Illinois Nineteenth, together with the Light Guard Band, followed by the Milwaukee Light Infantry, Capt. B. Y. Wage, acted as an escort, marching through the principal streets, and thence to the depot of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, where a most excellent collation awaited the men, furnished by the thoughtful liberality of the Railroad Company. The officers of the Regiment with the Milwaukee Light Infantry, were made the guests of mine hosts of the Sherman House and spent a most pleasant time in the discussion of that hospitality which the "Sherman" so elegantly dispenses. At the close of the dinner, the officers rejoined their Regiment and the Light Infantry left for Milwaukee.

We have already published the organization of this regiment, but we reproduce it as a convenient matter of reference to our readers. The following is a corrected list:

Colonel—JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.
Lieut. Colonel—David H. Lane.
Major—Geo. Bingham.
Adjutant—Henry L. Franklin.
Quartermaster—Henry Bingham.
Surgeon—Lucius J. Dixon.
1st Assistant Surgeon—James Crugom.
2d do do —Daniel B. Davenport.
Chaplain—James M. Marian.
Hospital Steward—J. R. McCulloch.
Q. M. Sergeant—Fred. F. Starkweather.
Com. Sergeant—Nathaniel Bingham.
Sergeant Major—Richard T. Hambrook.
Leader of Band—Henry D. Webster.
Fife Major—Wm. F. Robinson.
Drum Major—Joseph Crugom.
Sutler—Henry Beatley.
Company A, Milwaukee Light Guard—Captain John C. Goodrich; 1st Lieut., Simon Babcock, 2d Lieut., W. W. Witkins.
Company B, Wisconsin Tiger Rifles—Captain Henry A. Mitchell; 1st Lieut., John Cosgrove; 2d Lieut., James White.
Company C, Utley Guards—Capt. Robert Hill; 1st Lieut., William Gibbons; 2d Lieut., Iram Cassoron.
Company D, National Zouaves—Capt. Henry A. Star; 1st Lieut., Wm. S. Mitchell; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. Messenger.
Company E, Kenosha Greys—Capt. D. C. McVean; 1st Lieut., Geo. E. Scott; 2d Lieut., Edward Healey.
Company F, St. Croix Rifles—Capt. M. M. Samuel; 1st Lieut., William J. Vincent; 2d Lieut., P. V. Wise.
Company G, Wisconsin Rangers—Capt. Edward Bloodgood; 1st Lieut., Wm. H. Wilson; 2d Lieut., Chas. J. Robinson.
Company H, Steadman Guard—Capt. Eugene Cary; 1st Lieut., Gilbert E. Bingham; 2d Lieut., John C. Mallen.
Company I, Fremont Rangers—Capt. Orrin Rogers; 1st Lieut., Abner O. Head; 2d Lieut., Jerome F. Brooks.
Company K, Fon du Lac Badgers—Capt. Thos. H. Green; 1st Lieut., Rasswell M. Sawyer; 2d Lieut., Henry Stone.

All of the staff officers were members of the three months' regiment. The present Lieutenant Colonel was then Major, and the present Major then Captain of Company A. About three hundred and fifty of the old members re-enlisted. Color Company E has thirty-three of the old members and carries the colors of the old regiment. The Milwaukee Light Infantry, of which Col. Starkweather was formerly Captain, paid the regiment the compliment of an escort from Milwaukee to this city.

The uniform of this Regiment is very neat, consisting of dark blue coats and capes and light blue pants. On Saturday the men received their overcoats and a stout pair of buckskin gloves for each. They are armed with Minie muskets. They are *en route* for Louisville, Ky., which they will reach, if no accident happens, about four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and immediately report to General Sherman. As a whole, this Regiment is fully equal to any Wisconsin has sent forth, and bears with it an enviable reputation for former gallantry in the field. We have no desire to be envious or draw invidious distinctions; but certainly to Wisconsin belongs the highest meed of praise, not alone for the stout, able-bodied men who make up her regiments, but for the thorough and superior manner in which she equips and furnishes them. The "First" is most excellently clothed, equipped and armed, and in every instance furnished with the appliances necessary to a soldier's ease and comfort.

Opposition to the "Bryan Hall" Convention.

Opposition to the "Court House Clique" and PACKED Conventions—opposition to all *robbery* of the people's rights. There will be a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock to nominate candidates for the ensuing election. All opposed to the corruption of the Bryan Hall Convention are invited to attend. 1t

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Box 3123, Chicago, Ill.
O. H. King, Chicago, Ill.
Delevan Craft, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Dezeng, Chicago, Ill.
B. Blake, Chicago, Ill.
Chas. H. Dodge, Chicago, Ill.
McLean H. S., Chicago, Ill.
Jerome Beecher, Chicago, Ill.
Barney Nellis, Chicago, Ill.
M. Henoch, Aurora, Ill.
Christian Bender & Bro, Wheaton, Ill.
Wm. Manley, London, Iowa.
Mrs. David Kelley, Davenport, Iowa.
Miss Julia A. Tabor, Hubbardston, Mich.
B. Halcomb, Mishawakee, Ind.
Miss Phoebe A. Kirtland, Albany, N. Y.
B. F. Horton, Ithaca, N. Y.
Geo. Bliss, New York City.
J. F. Nesbitt, Buffalo, N. Y.
Col. A. Andrews, San Francisco, Cal.
Chas. G. Johnson, San Francisco, Cal.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognised in payment for postage.

C. C. Parks, Chicago, Ill.
Box 3184, Chicago, Ill.
Andrews Dellman, Farm Ridge, Ill.
Mrs. Mary G. King, Emiasnce, Ill.
E. C. Barris, Allensville, Ill.
Mrs. A. J. Benham, Henry, Ill.
A. Wood, Rockford, Ill.
W. Edwards & Bros., Hillsboro, Ill.
A. Carson, Galesboro, Ill.
Post Master, Amboy, Ill.
Gen. R. K. Swift, Orange, Wis.
Post Master, Darien, Wallworth, Wis.
Mrs. A. Foss, Beloit, Wis.
Christian Philips, New Buffalo, Mich.
Fletcher B. Harris, Columbia City, Ind.
Frederick Meisner, La Porte, Ind.
Miss Mildred Stephens, Owensboro, Ky.
Mrs. John Whitney, Brighton, Mass.
Wm. Conner, Jr., Springfield, Mass.
Aug Colson, New York City.
Wm. Thackeray, New York City.
Michael Shelly, New York City.
Miss sara Brissnel, Howard N. Y.
G. Burton, Goffs Mills, N. Y.
W. Richardson, Pittsburg, Pa.
Hutchinson & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Neyhert, Patterson, Pa.
Valentine Neybert, Killanling, Pa.
John Morton, Blairsville, Pa.
Wm. Wilkins & Co. Baltimore, Pa.
Mrs. N. Neybert, Baltimore, Pa.
Gen. H. L. Stephens, Washington, D. C.

In addition are the following pamphlets addressed as follows:

C. B. Fethers, Sycamore, Ill.
M. Y. Moore, Valparaiso, Ind.
Geo. W. Tallman, Davenport, Iowa.
Miss Emily K. Haywood, Indianola, Ill.
Editor Times, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Miss Alice Smith, Bay, Mich.
A. T. Allen, Lane Depot, Ill.
Miss Nettie Cole, Grundy Centre, Iowa.
John A. Smale, Washington, D. C.

Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters.

CHICAGO, January, 1861.

MESSRS. ALLEN & DALTON, 71 LAKE STREET: The twenty inch Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heater you put in my house last fall is a good economiser and superior heater. It is placed in my front basement, 16x30 feet, connected with registers in the parlors, 16x45, and hall. These have been kept warm during the past winter with five tons of coal. The heat given out is healthy and pleasant. No dust or offensive smell accompanies the proper use of the Heater. I take pleasure in saying that it has given me entire satisfaction. I most cheerfully commend them to public favor.

Yours, &c., THOS. HARLESS, Of Harless & Parker, Chicago.

The agency for these celebrated Portable Heaters, also Sanford's Coal Gas Burners only at Allen & Dalton's, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

ACQUITTAL OF CONDUCTORS.—The conductors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, who were charged with appropriating money belonging to the Company, were recently tried in Pittsburgh, and acquitted, no cause of action being found.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT KANKAKEE.

Brutal Murder of a Soldier.

A most cold blooded and brutal murder occurred at Kankakee on Saturday last, for the particulars of which we are indebted to John C. Holliday, Esq., of that city, who gleaned from the Coroner of the county, and from conversations with the murderer himself, after his arrest and confinement in jail.

The name of the murdered man is John Ostrander, a private in Dickey's Cavalry Regiment at Ottawa. At the time of the occurrence, he was absent from his regiment on furlough, visiting his brother Peter, near Kankakee. Upon Saturday in company with him he visited one John McGregor to make disposition of some cattle, prior to his departure for the wars. Arriving at McGregor's house, his brother went in, but had hardly crossed the threshold, when McGregor in a furious manner commenced a torrent of abuse, accusing the other of allowing his cattle to trample through his (McGregor's) corn. At a denial, his rage became unmeasured, and seizing a knife, he made a furious thrust at Ostrander, which the latter avoided. Rushing from the house, he sought shelter behind a wagon, closely followed by McGregor, who in the meantime caught up a gun heavily loaded with buckshot, aiming it as he ran.

John Ostrander, who had remained outside the house, seeing the danger threatening his brother, dismounted and after hitching his horse to the fence, approached McGregor and attempted to pacify him. He had hardly spoken when McGregor wheeled suddenly round, and deliberately taking aim, shot him dead upon the spot, forty-five buckshot entering his breast, and two piercing the eye. The inhuman wretch then cooly proceeded to reload, with the intention of shooting the other brother, but before he could accomplish his bloody purpose the intended victim had made his escape and alarmed the neighborhood. A posse soon gathered together and captured the murderer, and would have hanged him up on the spot had it not been for the officials, who took him and lodged him in jail.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the jury returned a verdict as warranted by the facts. The prisoner rendered no excuse for the diabolical transaction, simply remarking that he did not like the family, and he ought to have shot them all long ago. We hardly remember a more premeditated or cold-blooded murder, and can readily excuse the fearful indignation which would have strung him up to the first tree. As much as we detest lynching if ever there was a candidate ripe for such a taking off, it was the murderer McGregor.

To Hon. John M. Wilson.

DEAR SIR: Some time since we saw your name announced as a candidate before the people of Cook county for Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, the office which you now fill, and which you have filled so many years, and the duties of which you have discharged with so much honor to yourself and satisfaction to the whole community. Believing, as we do, that offices are created for the benefit of the people, and not for the incumbents, we claim the right of voting for such men as we believe are best qualified, and from the announcement above alluded to, we were led to believe you were a candidate unconditionally before the people, and intended to vote for you as such. We now desire to know whether we were correct in that conclusion, with the view of carrying out our original intention of supporting you at the polls at the coming election.

M. Tiernan,	H. Waller,
Chas. H. Fargo,	H. D. Tales,
Edw. Crawford,	J. L. Hayward,
William S. Johnston, Jr.	Marshall Field,
Robt. Forsyth,	Z. Y. Zeiter,
E. Van Buren,	H. J. Willing,
Wm. F. Tucker,	H. N. Higinbotham,
John Pearson,	Henry Brockman,
A. C. Cowan,	J. T. Helm,
F. G. Asay,	Geo. K. Clark,
John Dennison,	J. P. Babcock,
James W. Breck, Jr.,	Zenas Cobb,
Condict, Woolley & Co.,	John S. Buchanan,
Isaac Sherwood,	Arthur W. Windett,
Wm. H. Hall,	F. W. Barnham,
A. G. Low,	Thomas Bracken,
James Young,	H. Elger,
A. B. Robeson,	George Richter,
David Marchant,	John Durkin,
John Beck,	John Tite,
Rudolph Preis,	John N. Rechter,
K. McDonald,	L. D. Turner,
Ch. W. Muller,	Robert Anthony,
E. Pope,	Edmond Hill,
W. Schloesser,	Matt Fegen,
John Wilson,	F. G. Hass,
J. Trom,	C. Algram,
John Stemme,	R. J. Gates,
George Leopold,	William Moore,
W. L. Scoville,	H. Par Ker,
H. F. Stillman,	T. Parker,
John Press,	S. T. Parker,
Worm Sincea,	J. W. Kenyon,
Thomas Moulding,	J. K. Livesey,
Antone Kittel,	T. Forsyth,
John Dennis,	E. B. Holmes,
John Ashton,	Charles Kuk,
William Smeal,	Henry Latendorf,
John Holson,	G. A. Springer,
Simon W. King,	E. C. Taylor,
Geo. H. Cushing,	H. W. Hinsdale,
Geo. D. Belden,	G. L. Lyons,
John Wright,	Horace Wilde,
D. W. Corbin,	Luther Stone,
W. G. Sherman,	W. H. Mallory,
Jas. P. Brewster,	C. R. Bamber,
E. B. Myers,	C. Barber,
D. B. Cook,	E. H. Cummings,
Nathl. Goold,	Jno. B. Ideson,
Wm. B. Prasser,	Jacob Harris,
Fred. J. Wallis,	Robinson Tripp,
Osc. J. Wallis,	A. H. Miller,
H. P. Hosmer,	W. B. Keen,
W. D. Hawley,	A. Burnham,
A. G. Sexton,	J. Baker,
E. S. Wells,	O. C. Moody,
P. W. Field,	E. Parsons,
F. L. Snyder,	Thos. E. Marsh.
Chas. G. Wicker.	

REPLY.

MESSRS. TIERNAN, FARGO, CRAWFORD, and others—GENTLEMEN:—Your communication addressed to me, and which appeared in the *Journal* of the 26th, and the TRIBUNE of the 28th insts, is before me. The right of every elector to vote for the man of his choice I fully recognize, and your desire to give me your suffrages for re-election is the best evidence of your approval of my official conduct. In discharging the duties of the office I hold, it has been my desire to do justice between man and man, irrespective of condition or party affiliations, and if re-elected, I wish it to be understood, it must be as a free man, untrammelled by the dictation of factions or combinations. I have never regarded the office of Judge as a political one, and in announcing myself as a candidate for re-election, I addressed the electors as men, and not as politicians, and I intended to remain a candidate for re-election. Nothing has occurred to change that intention. The support of yourselves and others of my fellow citizens who desire my re-election is respectfully solicited.

Your ob't serv't.
JOHN M. WILSON.

Twenty Recruits Wanted.

For the Winslow Zouaves, Capt. H. H. Martin, attached to the 54th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Young men wishing to serve their country, preserve their liberty and protect the glorious Star Spangled Banner from the traitors, will find the above a fine military company and officered by men of experience, and have been in service six months and are perfect masters of the famous Zouave drill.

The uniform will be blue, of the Ellsworth latest pattern. A sample can be seen at Mr. James Roche's News Depot, Custom House Place, where a muster roll can be found. The arms will be the latest improved Minie rifles, with long bayonet.

Men in the country wishing to join will be waited on by an officer and brought to camp. Address Capt. H. H. Martin, P. O. Box 1398, Chicago.

☞ Quartermaster Bliss, of Hoffman's Dragoons, Captain Shaumbeck's company, has arrived in town. Any information respecting members of the company, may be obtained of him at 148 West Randolph street.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The only Sewing Machine making the Lock-Stitch with a Rotating Hook and using a Glass Foot.

We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
Saves time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure.*
Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We entirely prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Adv. and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

Office—163 and 165 Lake street.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. oc17-101d-4twg294

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. G. Anderson, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD H. HALL, of New York, and SUE FRANCES ANDERSON, of St. Louis, Mo.

In this city, on the 27th inst., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Mr. EBENEZER S. EATON and Miss MARY E. PHILBRICK, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Philbrick, all of Chicago.

DIED.

At Lockport, Ill., on the 23d inst., VIRGINIA, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Fe Zeng, aged 12 years and 8 months.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c., Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 135 Lake street.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified to the undersigned for payment. Address W. H. BARRS & SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 313. oc16x1m

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of GARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Office Room No. 8, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

The want of a full supply of legitimate bankable paper is still the complaint among the leading bankers. Money is plenty, and trade is moving along comfortably. There is no change in quotations. Discounts are made at 10 per cent., and first-class produce bills, we presume would be taken at a fraction below. Exchange is abundant, outside and Board of Trade rates being par@¼; the banks charge ½. Gold buying ¼@½; selling ¾@1. The higher figure is charged by the brokers for small parcels.

A NEW BANK.—We learn that leading capitalists from New York have been in the city for several days canvassing the advantages of Chicago as a place for the location of a bank with a million of dollars of capital. Their impressions, as we learn, are very favorable, and if it is decided to do it, our mercantile community may enjoy the facilities such a bank would afford at an early day; for the parties referred to can control the capital to start it at any time.

The bank proposal is to have real money as a basis of the operations. It will eschew all "wild-cat" operations and do a legitimate banking business. No other city on the American continent has a tithe of the advantages for such an institution. With the legal rate of interest at 10 per cent., the immense amount of exchanges constantly making, and an almost unlimited and steadily increasing business, if the parties now here do not occupy the field other capitalists will. Our business public are ready to encourage banking on real money. "Stump-tail" has gone out forever, and it will be a long time before our people can be induced to tolerate any thing else but a convertible currency.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Exchange was rather firm and scarce at the close of the week. During Friday and Saturday the average buying rate was about ¼ per cent premium, and, in some instances, the banks paid as high as 1 per cent for sight drafts on New York, or in other words, they were not disposed to make any concession from the current rate in selling to each other. We quote gold firm at 1¼ per cent. premium; Treasury Notes, ¼ per cent.

THE PRICE OF "STUMP TAIL."—We are indebted to N. H. Ridgely & Co., Bankers at Springfield, for the following list of all the Banks, the notes of which the Auditor is now redeeming. They take the notes at his rates, and furnish New York Exchange at par.

American Ex. B'k	51	Prmr's&F'k N.Canton	61¼
Alissana Bank	55¾	Farm's & Trad's B'k	50
Bank of Benton	55	Garden State B'k	65¾
Bank of Carmi	54¾	Grand Prairie B'k	55
Bank of Chester	55¾	Hampden Bank	56
B'k of Com'wealth	53	Humboldt Bank	56
Bank of Elgin	56	Jersey County B'k	58¾
B'k of Northern Ill.	par.	Kaskaskia Bank	57
B'k of Naperville	54	Mchnt's&Drov's B'k	61
Bank of Ottawa	par.	Morgan County B'k	52
Bank of PikeCounty	63	National Bank	60
Bank of Peru	par.	New Market Bank	52
Bank of Quincy	60	Plowman's Bank	53¾
Belvidere Bank	58¾	Railroad Bank	55
Canal Bank	58¾	Reed's Bank	50
Citizens Bank	55	Rock Island Bank	50
Com. B'k of Palestine	56	Shawnee Bank	63¾
Com. B'k N. Haven	54¾	Southern B'k of Ill.	56
Continental Bank	58	Union County B'k	61
Corn Planter's B'k	54		

The Securities of the following Banks have also been advertised for sale. Their notes will all be redeemed very soon—say in a week or ten days:

Bank of Aurora,	Frontier Bank,
Bank of Raleigh,	Grayville Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank,	Highland Bank,
Douglas Bank,	Lafayette Bank,
Farmer's Bank of Illinois, Metropolis.	Lancaster Bank, State Bank of Illinois.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash October 28, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79	78¾
Galena	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	51	51¾
Burlington & Quincy	63	63¾
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	38¾	38¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	18¾	18¾
Cleveland & Toledo	36	36¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43	43¾
Missouri 6s	44	44¾
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market, 1st board firm; 2d board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	11240	53864	4568	44	....
G. & C. U. R. R	1472	47461	3193	543	643	....
R. I. R. R.	1860	28750	3150	500	1050	400
Ill. C. R. R.	292	8750	23950	700	1050	700
C., B. & Q. R.	759	17961	9449	....	696	....
N. W. R. R.	1347	4949	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R.R	115	3100	5600	1115	70	....
Total	5812	122180	109206	7425	3553	1100

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No	Potatoes. bu.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	1064
G. & C. U. R. R	180	....	8319	....	....	56
R. I. R. R.	55	....	10568	....	....	700
Ill. C. R. R.	530	....	927	....	85	530
C. B. & Q. R. R.	642	9227	209[illegible]0	1755	259	....
N. W. R. R.	....	836	9334	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R.R	970	1910	....	....	14	437
Total	2197	11973	49343	1755	358	607

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY EIGHT HOURS

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	2090	46900	103360	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	41700	98700	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	9900	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	....	18000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	3500	1500	....	....
Total	2600	88600	233450	1500	....	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but business was unusually quiet. Notwithstanding lake freights were easier and New York was better, there was so much uncertainty concerning canal freights, that buyers were scarce and the leading markets dull and lower. Flour, however, was an exception. On account of a very active demand to fill Boston orders, there was a decided improvement in the market, which closed about 5c higher. About 5000 bbls changed hands, at $4.75@4.87½ for white winter extras; $3.75@4.05 for spring extras; and $3.25@3.55 for good to choice spring supers.

There was less demand for wheat, and the market declined 1c per bushel—with sales of about 75,000 bushels, at 87½@88c for No. 1 white winter; 80c for No. 2 white; 78c for No. 1 red; 73c for No. 2 red; 68@70c for No. 1 spring, and 65½@67c for No. 2 spring—the market closing flat.

The Corn market was dull and depressed, with sales of about 60,000 bushels at 21@21¼c for canal mixed afloat, and 20@20½c for mixed in store. Oats were dull, with sales at 16c afloat. Rye was in good request and firm at 30¼@31c in store. Barley was dull. Timothy Seed was quiet at $1 25@1.40. Highwines were dull.

Freights were dull and lower, with limited engagements at 27c for wheat to Oswego, and 17½@19½c for corn and 20c for wheat to Buffalo.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following is the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city to-day:

Flour brls.	13,452
Wheat, bu.	1,198,993
Corn, bu.	1,383,594
Oats, bu.	125,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Sherman's yards	2,491	5,170	277
Mich. Southern yards	1,200	4,200	100
Pittsburgh yards	600	3,550	150
Total	4,291	12,920	527
Week ending Oct. 21	5,537	10,959	2,796
" " " 14	2,924	7,794	711
" " " 7	4,681	4,476	760
" " Sept. 30	5,132	5,711	774
" " " 16	5,198	3,974	574
" " " 9	4,722	9,203	516
" " " 2	4,363	2,305	898
" " Aug. 26	4,516	6,133	1,552
" " " 19	4,181	5,339	918
" " " 12	2,651	5,040	750
" " " 5	2,685	3,617	600

BEEF CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle closes rather better, but the quality of the receipts during the week was so poor that it is difficult to give accurate quotations for good stock. There was a large proportion, of course, thin Missouri "tail-ends," which were sold at $1.50@1.80. For packing, there was a good demand for medium cattle at $2.12½@2.50, and some fair shipping steers were sold at $2.75. But for prime cattle, there were none on the market, although there was a better demand by shippers for such. There were two or three picked lots sold to go to Lake Superior at $2.75@3, but those sold at the latter quotation were very few indeed.

At Sherman's Yards, Morris & Reinneman purchased 118 head of fair Missourians from Kelly, averaging 1180 lbs, at $2.37½, besides 15 prime Missourians, averaging 1500 lbs, at $2.75. Frank Metz, sold 3 car loads of Iowa steers to the same parties at $28.00 ℔ head—the lot averaging about 1150. Morris & Reinneman also purchased of Ferguson 56 head of good Missourians, averaging 1153 lbs, at $2.45; 14 head of good steers, from Mullhall, averaging 1540 lbs, at $2.75; and 150 head common at $1.50@1.75—the latter for city use.

At the Pittsburgh and the Michigan Southern Yards, the market was quiet and unchanged—the quality being generally poor.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs continued heavy; but during the week there has been a fair shipping inquiry, as well as considerable demand by purchasers, and the market has been fully sustained—the sales ranging from $2.60@3.00 gross, according to quality—the bulk of the sales ruling from $2.80@2.85—the market closing steady.

SHEEP—There is a good demand for sheep, especially for prime, and the market is firm. During the week, the sales ranged from $2.50@2.75; and one lot of extra, sold at $3.20, about the close.

SALES.

The following sales were made at the various yards on Saturday, Monday, and to-day:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
14	1540	$2.75	17	865	1.50
30	1195	2.25	20	1307	2.75
29	971	1.50	17	1260	2.25
100	1176	2.50	50	1135	2.37½
35	1135	2.25	16	900	2.00
85	1139	2.37½	50	1160	2.37½
54	1180	2.25	14	1250	2.25
17	1323	2.75	43	1020	2.00
25	968	1.75	25	1140	2.40
15	1011	1.75	19	1058	2.60
97	1123	2.50	62	1150	2.25

Hogs.	av. lbs	price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	price
[illegible]	247	$2.90	47	[illegible]	2.80
106	[illegible]	2.95	56	[illegible]	2.60
318	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	3.00
54	[illegible]	2.80	109	[illegible]	2.70
107	[illegible]	2.79	53	[illegible]	2.75
153	[illegible]	2.90	50	[illegible]	2.80
76	[illegible]	2.55	50	[illegible]	2.75
47	[illegible]	1.90	113	[illegible]	2.75
47	[illegible]	2.80	47	[illegible]	2.77½
43	[illegible]	2.77	44	[illegible]	2.70
40	[illegible]	2.85	41	[illegible]	2.75
45	[illegible]	2.90	155	270	2.75
40	273	3.00			

130 Sheep av. 104 lbs, at $2.85.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	price.
15	1075	$2.65	20	1160	2.25
18	1090	1.90	18	1040	2.25
24	1200	2.35	25	1148	[illegible]

Hogs.	av. lbs.	price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	price.
38	300	$2.77½	126	240	2.80
41	290	2.85	75	265	2.95
90	280	2.85			

75 Sheep av. 115 lbs at $2.75.
72 " very choice at 3.25.

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	price.
26	1110	$2.10	15	885	$1.50
17	1225	2.40	27	1001	2.00
126	1190	2.30	50	1290	2.60
20	964	2.00	62	1181	2.50
24	981	1.90			

Hogs.	av. lbs.	price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	price.
165	256	$2.80	56	266	$2.80
183	204	2.50	195	274	2.60
111	205	2.60	109	250	2.85
66	235	2.75	60	119	2.80
55	206	2.70	162	234	2.50
100	259	2.70			

42 Sheep av. 100 lbs. at $2.00.

SHIPPED VIA MICH. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Nelson Morris	109	B. Halley	16
Total			125
	Hogs.		Hogs.
J. Buckels	96	Allerton & Herd	280
Hawkins & Co	312	J. W. Lowery	137
B. Helser	58	J. McChion	116
Total			1000

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull and lower. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego:—Schr Barbarian, wheat, at 27c; schr Kenosha, wheat, at current rates; prop. Allegheny, corn, via Sarnia, at 24c. To Buffalo:—schr Minnesota, wheat, at 20c; brig Roscius, corn, at 17c; 1700 bbls flour, per propeller at 37½c; prop Evergreen City, corn at 19½.

FLOUR—Received, 5,812 brls; shipped, 2,600 brls. Market active and about 5c higher. Sales, 100 brls choice white winter at $4.87½c del; 100 brls "Carlinville" do at $4.75 del; 1000 brls "Ionic" spring extra, 400 brls "Kewanee" do and 250 brls very good extras, all at $4.00 del; 200 brls "Fairchance" do at $4.65 del; 350 brls "City Stone Mills," 100 brls "Cottage Mills," 200 brls "Chicago Mills," 100 brls "Pacific," 300 brls Hodson's XXX," and 500 brls good extra at $3.95 del; 100 brls "Mifflin," 160 brls "Macomb" and 750 brls good extras at $3.90 del; 200 brls "St. Louis Mills" do on p. t; 100 brls "Geneva" at $3.85 del; 300 brls "Highland" at $3.87½ del; 100 brls "Baltic" at $3.75 del; 400 brls medium extra at $3.75 del; 100 brls "United States" choice superfine at $3.55 del; 300 brls good super at $3.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,300 at $1.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Received 122,180 bu; shipped, 88,600 bu. Market dull and fully 1c lower. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No 1 White in store at 87½c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu No 2 White in store at 80c; 6000 bu No 1 Red in store at 78c; 2200 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—15,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 70c; 12,000 bu do at 69½c; 20,000 bu do at 69c; 1900 bu do at 68c; 5000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 67c; 5000 bu do at 66½c; 25,000 bu do at 66c; 5000 bu do at 65½c; 700 bu Rejected at 60c; 1000 bu do at 57½c; 3000 bu do at 57c; 1500 bu do at 55c.

CORN—Received, 109,206 bu; shipped, 233,450 bu. Market dull and depressed. Sales, 5,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21¼c afloat; 20,000 bu do at 21c afloat; 30,000 bu Mixed in store at 20½c; 9,000 bu do at 20c; 1,800 bu Rejected in store at 17½c; 400 bu do at 17c.

OATS—Received, 7,425 bu. Market dull. Sales, 15,080 bu No 1 at 16c afloat.

RYE—Received, 3,553 bu. Market firm. Sales, 200 bu No 1 in store at 30¼c; 500 bu do at 31c; 3,000 bu do at 32c afloat, with storage room provided.

BARLEY—Received, 1,100 bu. Very dull. Sales, 175 bgs common at 20c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market quiet. Sales, 15 sks prime at $1.40; 31 sks fair at $1.31; 43 sks do at $1.30; 7 bgs common at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 13½@14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@33c ℔ gal.

MESS BEEF—300 brls Mess Beef, at $8.00; 100 brls extra Mess at $9.00.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $11.00@11.25.

LARD—30 trcs and 17 brls prime Leaf at 7c.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 7@7½c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13@13½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c. Market firm.

APPLES—95 brls good Indianas at $2.12½c.

POTATOES—900 bushels choice Neshannocks at 25c delivered.

BUTTER—Common dull at 6@7c; Dairy, 9@11c.

EGGS—In good demand at 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 7c ℔ lb.

BEANS—40 bushels good at $1.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton continues firm with moderate business reported at 21¾c. Sales 1000 bales are reported. Sales—1000 bales are reported of eastern spinning, which sales are doubted by most of brokers.

FLOUR—5c better with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 27,300 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super state; $5.70@5.75 for extra state; $5.50 for super western; $5.70@5.90 for common to extra western; $5.90@6 for shipping brands r. h. O; $6.10@6.15 for trade brands, closing rather quiet. Canadian flour slightly advanced, with moderate demand. Sales 1950 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super; $5.70@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 380 brls at $3@4.10. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Sales 500 brls at $3.80 for Jersey; $3.20@3.25 for choice western.

WHISKY—Unchanged. Sales 300 brls at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened 1c better but with large receipts and a further advance in English freights. Market closed heavy at about Saturday's prices. Sales 45,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.13@1.22; 14,400 bu Racine spring at $1.20@1.24; 13,200 bu Northwestern club at $1.21@1.26; 143,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.23@1.25; 46,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.26@1.28, the latter an extreme price; 25,000 bu red state at $1.31@1.33; 63,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.35; 2880 bu amber Michigan at $1.35@1.37; 12,000 bu white Indiana at $1.40@1.42; 10,000 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.46; 4200 bu white Kentucky at $1.40@1.47. Rye scarce and firm at 75@80c, as in quality. Barley firmer with less offering. Sales 12,000 bush at 60@65. Corn 1c better with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Market closed rather quiet. Sales 210,000 bush at 60c for damaged mixed western; 61@61½c for good to prime Eastern shipping do, mainly all at the inside price; 63c for new yellow; 68c for new white. Oats heavy and lower. Sales at 39@40c for Canada; 40@41c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without important change. Sales 600 brls at $15 25@15 75 for mess; $9.62½@10.00 for prime. Beef in fair demand. Sales 300 bls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for mess; $9.00@11.50 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams in fair demand. Sales 75 brls prime western at $16.50@17.00. Cut meats steady with sales of 20 pkgs at 5c for shoulders; 5½c for hams. Bacon in good demand. Sales 250 bhds smoked sides at 6¾@7c. Lard unchanged. Sales 300 brls at 8¾@9½c. Butter continues firm. Sales of Ohio at 8@12c; state 12@16c. Cheese dull and drooping—fair to prime quoted at 4½@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sales 60 bgs Rio at 15½c; 60 bags St. Domingo at 15½c. Rice inactive. Sugar raw without material change in price and in moderate request. Sales 380 hhds Cuba at 6½@8c; 85 hhds Melado on p. t.; 313 bxs Havana at 7½@8½c. Molasses quiet. Sales 15 hhds Porto Rico at 40c. Tallow continues firm at 9¾c for prime city. Sales 7,000 pounds do on p. t.

STOCKS—Higher with moderate business. C & R I 51¼; C & T 36¾; L & G [illegible]; Erie 32¾; Mil & P d C [illegible]; N Y C 78¾; [illegible]; P Mail 93¾; G & C 1st. bonds 93¾; Mo 6s 44¾; Vir 47; Tenn 43¾; U S 6s 81; regist 94.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT, Oct. 28.—Increase of loans, $4,559,792; increase of specie, $933,292; increase of circulation, $168,000; increase of deposits, $4,716,100.

BUFFALO, October 28.—FLOUR—Market unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand. Market steady. Sales 30,000 bu Chicago spring at 95c; 6500 bu Kenosha club at 96c; 8100 bu Milwaukee club at $1.00; 8000 bu red winter at $1.07@1.08; 7000 bu white Toledo cleaned at $1.12½. Corn closed firm. Sales 34,000 bu at 40@41c. Oats better. Sales 10,000 bu at 28c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn 13, wheat 25, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—96,000 brls flour, 270,000 bu wheat, 47,600 bu corn, 1000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3000 brls flour, 287,060 bu wheat, 124,080 bu corn.

OSWEGO, October 28, 1861.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, owing to the advance in freights. Sales of 3300 bu Canada club on private terms. Corn quiet. Barley without material change; sales 6800 bu prime Toronto and 5500 Bay Quinte at 53c. Rye dull; sales 1500 bu Canadian at 60c. Peas in limited demand; Sales of 1400 bu Canadian at 60c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged, and boats scarce; flour at 39c and wheat at 13c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—711 bbls flour, 109,000 bu wheat, 11,300 bu corn, 91,000 bu barley, 28,500 bu rye, 8900 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—3164 bbls flour, 69,300 bu wheat, 7000 bu corn, 700 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED ... Oct. 28.

Stmr Planet, Nicholson, Collingwood, 30 bags potatoes.
Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Sarnia, 220 m lumber from Grand Haven.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 25 pkgs, lot sundries.
Prop Young America, Tyler, Ogdensburgh, 588 pkgs mdse.
Bark Mary E Perew, Borman, Milwaukee.
Bark Plymouth, Flint, Colborne.
Brig Globe, Clifford, Buffalo, 100 brls salt.
Brig Northumberland, Motice, Sarnia, 80c wood.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 20 m timber.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Buffalo.
Schr H Eveline, Scovill, St Joseph, 30 m staves, 3 brls apples, sundries.
Schr Little Belle, Kirby, Grand River, 125 m lumb.
Schr Commencement, Vandiss, Holland, 68 m staves.
Schr Abigail, O'Connor, Sarnia, 100 m lumber.
Schr Cairo, Marasthney, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Grand River, 60 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, Wegland, Sheboygan, 67c wood 5 brls flour.
Schr Denmark, Fitzgerald, Buffalo.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Grand River, 75 m lum.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 1,500 R R ties.
Schr Active, Clark, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, McKilegott, Grand River, 130 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, J Hammer, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Fish Hawk, Ham, St Joseph, 400 brls apples, 8 m staves, 50 bu potatoes.
Schr Hero, Bonch, South Haven, 24 cds wood, 30 m staves, 250 bu wheat.
Schr Tricolor, Getty, St Joseph, 20 m lumber, 15 m staves.
Schr Fisher, Walker, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.
Schr International, Hermann, Buffalo, 1000 bbls salt.
Schr Mary, Reid, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Sarnia, 100 cds wood.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, St Joseph, 50 cds wood.
Schr Pioneer, Johnson, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie, Nelson, South Haven, 150 brs apples.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 190 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay, 115 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 209 m shingles, 120 brls flour, 270 bedsteads.
Schr Alpha, Gwian, South Haven, 35 cds wood, 12 cds bark.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon, 68 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Schr P Hayden, Ingersoll, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 30 m lumber, 50 m staves.
Schr Speed, Westman, Grand River, 98 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 45 cds wood.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 70 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Sholobohm, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 60 m lath, 40 m shingles.
Schr Farmer, Ritter, Sand Bay, 40 cds wood.
Schr W H Hinsdale, Brown, St Joseph, 85 cds wood.
Schr Gipsey, Jamison, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Barbarian, Clement, Oswego, 1380 brls salt.
Schr L B Crocker, Brooks, Oswego, 1500 brls salt.
Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Port Burwell, 88 m lumber, 24 m shingles, 30 cds wood.
Schr Eveline, McGraw, Grand River, 225 m lumber.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr George F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Buffalo.
Sloop Arundel, Johnson, South Haven, 60 brls apples, 60 bu potatoes.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 30 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake, 65 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Scow Harriet Ann, Thomson, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber, 65 m shingles, 35 m lath.

CLEARED ... Oct. 28.

Prop Young America, Tyler, Ogdensburgh, 2380 bu corn, 21,000 brls flour, 117 bags lead, 60 bales tobacco.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn, 1000 bbls flour.
Bark Northern Light, Shelay, Oswego, 15,600 bu wheat.
Bark America, Davis, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand River, 150 brls salt.
Brig Robt Hollister, Baker, Buffalo, 11,500 bu corn.
Schr New Hampshire, Wegland, Sheboygan.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph.
Schr Active, Clark, Muskegon.
Schr Fish Hawk, Ham, Muskegon.
Schr Hero, Bench, South Haven.
Schr Barbarian, Clement, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Luscola, McKillgott, Muskegon.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand River.
Schr Tri-color, Petty, St. Joseph.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon.
Schr Whirlwind, Person, Centreville.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr E M Moyer, Schlebohm, Sand Bay.
Schr Pioneer, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon.
Schr Hinsdale, Brown, St. Joseph.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr H. Caslina, Scovill St Joseph.
Schr B Parsons, Miller, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo Washington, Jones, Cape Vincent, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Farmer, Ritter, Pierceville.
Schr Mary Reid, South Haven.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painter's Pier.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo.
Scow Harriet Ann, Thomson, Grand River.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 28

Adelia, Joliet, 4,500 bu oats, 500 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,200 bu corn.
George, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Tide, Lasalle, 4,864 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 1,300 bu wheat, 4,000 bu corn.
Clyde, Ottawa, 5,490 bu corn.
B F Beesly, Ottawa, 5,000 bu wheat.
York State, Ottawa, 5,000 bu wheat.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn, 44 bu rye, 1,064 bu potatoes.
Empress, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 88 bu oats.
E H Hooper, Lasalle, 3,580 bu corn, 40,000 lbs tobacco, 1 horse, 90 brls apples, 3,000 lbs furniture.
Alice, Lasalle, 4,040 bu corn.
Acadia, Lasalle, 4,000 bu corn.

CLEARED ... Oct. 28.

Arctic, Morris, 54,609 ft lumber, 15 m siding, 50 m lath.
Uno, Lasalle, 50,373 ft lumber, 4 m siding, 100 m shingles, 10 m lath, 8 wagons.
Celestial, Lasalle, 51,500 ft lumber, 80 m shingles, 200 lbs mdse.
Paragon, Ottawa, light.
Portland, Morris, 39,081 ft lumber, 5m shingles, 7m staves, 110 brls salt.
Rail Splitter, Lasalle, 713 brls salt.
Angola, 1,009 brls salt.
Adelia, Joliet, 40 brls salt.
Edinburgh, Marseilles, 1,000 lumber, 10 brls salt.
Gen. Scott, Lasalle, 80 m lumber, 10 m siding, 73½ m shingles, 607 c ft timber.
Troubadour, Lockport, 32,464 ft lumber, 60 m shingles.
Central City, Lasalle, 23,400 lumber, 200 brls salt.
J S Alexander, 56,253 ft lumber, 2,300 lbs mdse, 100 m shingles, 75 kegs nails.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, Oct. 26—UP—Props Empire, Bay State, Concord, Comet, Omar Pasha, Lady Franklin, Illinois; barks Sunshine, Sardinia; schrs Arcturus, G C Drew, S M Lathrop, Return.

DOWN—Props Concord, Buffalo, Nile; bark Prince of Wales; brig Liverpool; schrs Robert Emmet, Ross Dousman, Ralph Campbell, Miranda, Flight, John Weber, Racer, Oneida, Lawrence, Guido, Caroline Bailey, Scotland, Falcon.

An unknown propeller passed down during the night; did not call.

Miscellaneous

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; [illegible] delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 34 Franklin street.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and [illegible] THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour, filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—A Girl wanted to do General Housework, at 370 Wabash avenue. References required.

WANTED—Fifty Teamsters wanted to go to Missouri to drive teams in the army, $25 per month and board. Apply immediately at No. 79 Wells street, [illegible]

WANTED—Hides! Hides!!—A [illegible] Valparaiso, Ind.

WANTED—To Exchange 160 [illegible] Any difference in value not exceeding $1,000 to $1,500, payable in cash. Address Drawer 5872, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Permanent employment will be given to a man of steady habits, good moral character, [illegible] Address Box 3139 until Thursday.

WANTED—A young man with a few years experience in the Drug Business. Must be willing to work and give unexceptionable reference. Address O. J. STOUGH, [illegible], Ill.

WANTED—Operators with Singer's Sewing Machine. Apply at Room No. 5, over W. M. Ross & Co's, 167 and 169 Lake street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One thousand Teamsters for the U. S. Government, to drive oxen and mules. [illegible] Apply at Fourteenth Street Pacific Railroad Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

ROOMS WANTED—A single French gentleman wishes to hire two small unfurnished rooms in a pleasantly situated house. [illegible] J. RAMILLY, Chicago Post Office Box 1663.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 38 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A good Dwelling containing eight rooms pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, good yard and outhouses. Rent $12 per month. Apply at No. 85 Randolph street, of L. A. DOOLITTLE.

TO RENT—The two Stores in the three-story building corner of Lake and Halsted streets—corner one a good stand for a dry-goods or drug store. Also, suites of rooms to rent over stores. Also, store and rooms to rent in three story building corner Wells and Monroe sts. Will rent all the above very low. Apply to WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, 270½ South Water street, or J. M. WILLIAMS, corner Washington and Desplaines streets.

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 233 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas fixtures—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Said house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with reference, Post Office Box 1001.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 66 by 120 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 80 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 12 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 410 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for less than the usual rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached, suitable for a family, also room for single gentlemen, at 163 South Clark street.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had by applying at 68 Adams street. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 123 North Wells street.

BOARD—A small private family, occupying a fine large brick house on Wabash Avenue, [illegible] with board, two furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for a moderate price. [illegible] P. O. Box 3331. References required.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply to 84 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Four Second Hand Open Buggies; one Top Buggy, at the Carriage Manufactory of H. WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A first-class Drug Store. Apply at 172 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A good Buggy Horse, kind and gentle accustomed to city use. Will sell low for cash. Apply to WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, No. 213½ South Water street.

FOR SALE—A large assortment of English Table and Pocket Cutlery. Also, Moss & Gamble's celebrated Files. For sale by the package at cost of importation at 53 Wells street, under the Briggs House.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A house 20x40 and barn, can be seen and particulars given at 340 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to K. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—A pair of Heavy Draught Horses, together with Grain Wagon and New Harness, for sale low for cash. Apply at 60 South Water street.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 15x24, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of Three Run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS BURGESS, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side.

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 Reward—A memorandum book containing letters and papers of no value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the book, at 269 Wolcott street or 219 State street, this day. B. B. LEAVITT.

LOST—On the evening of the 25th inst., a small Bay Horse, with a light mane, and the hair of his tail is cut off short. He had on a new riding halter, with a short rope attached. Any one who will give any information where he may be found or bring him to 163 Kinzie street, will be liberally rewarded. ISAAC S. BUSH.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

EARTH FOR FILLING UP Lots, Streets, or for manufacturing Brick, can be procured free of charge on application at the Dry Dock, No. 384 South Wells street. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 25 feet in width by 125 ft. depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in that city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS—[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the celebrated versatile actor MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear this evening in his great impersonation of WOOL AND JERRY CLIP, In which he will give imitations of CHARLES KEAN, THE ELDER BOOTH, EDWIN FORREST, BARNEY WILLIAMS AND JIM CROW RICE. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29th, will be presented the great Drama, from the Ledger story of the HIDDEN HAND. Wool ... Mr. Chanfrau. Capitola ... [illegible]. GRAND DANCE ... [illegible]. To conclude with the petite comedy of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. Jerry Clip, (with imitations) ... Mr. Chanfrau. Jane Chatterly ... [illegible]. ☞ Wednesday the great Irish Drama of O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

MR. J. G. LUMBARD'S BENEFIT CONCERT, AT BYRAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, Oct. 31, 1861, On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen have tendered their services: MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, MRS. CASSIE MATTESON, MR. GEO. F. ROOT, MR. FRANZ STAAB, MR. FRANK LUMBARD, MR. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor. TICKETS ... 50 CENTS. ☞ Concert to commence at ½ to 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—H. Melville Fay, the celebrated Physical Test Medium, and Ira Davenport, Sen., have opened rooms and will give day and evening for PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS at Room No. 12 Larmon's Block, opposite the Court House, on Clark street, at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible] H. MELVILLE FAY. IRA DAVENPORT.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. [illegible] Post Office Box 1652.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER, Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam Boilers and Boiler Pumps, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps. STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS, For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to making Iron and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal. 102 WEST LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

General Notices.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS—Any business house requiring the services, for a moderate compensation, of an accountant, cashier or book keeper of long business experience, who can refer to bankers in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, can find one by addressing "H. A. W.," Tribune Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons to whom I am indebted that I desire that their claims be presented to me immediately at No. 112 Milwaukee avenue, and all persons indebted to me, must pay forthwith. HENRY NEIMEIER. Chicago October 28th, 1861.

$1260 PER ANNUM.—A Leader of the Band wanted for the 16th Regiment of Infantry U. S. A., to receive the above pay. None but those who can bring the best certificates of their ability need apply. Head Quarters 16th Infantry, 151 Dearborn street, Chicago. N. L. DYKEMAN, Adjutant 16th Infantry.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE. SHAW, JOHNSON & CO., OF CINCINNATI, Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, At No. 81 LAKE STREET, Under the Tremont House. Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS, At First Cost of Importation. Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (up-stairs.) REMEMBER THE PLACE. WEBSTER & CAGE, 73 LAKE STREET.

MONEY SAVED. A. G. DOWNS & CO., WILL SELL Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, &c., AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES. Another Case of those choice SHAKER FLANNELS, Just opened. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety, FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

LUMBER! To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of NEW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting and will and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard. Yard and Office, Beach street, [illegible] READ A. WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas. COMPOSITION OF THE RATION. [illegible] A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. [illegible] A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the [illegible] Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. [illegible] ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS E. WOOD & Co. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, [illegible] or call at 51 North Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK[LY]. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year [illegible] Daily, delivered in city, per week [illegible] Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible] Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months [illegible] Tri-weekly, per year [illegible] Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) [illegible] ☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate. ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

☞ For "Auction Sales," "Wants" [illegible] "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

☞ The rebels seem to be in force along the Virginia side of the river, opposite Gen. Banks's division of the army, and partially at Edwards's Ferry and Ball's Bluff. Their camp fires are seen to dot the shore. Our army rests quietly upon the Maryland side.

☞ The Californians were preparing to celebrate the opening of the telegraph when the second dispatch from the East announced the death of Col. Baker, and turned their rejoicing into sorrow. The celebration was postponed. In this connection it is stated that Gov. Whittaker, of Oregon, who is a secession sympathiser, will appoint some one of that stripe, perhaps old Jo Lane himself, to occupy the seat in the Senate until the Legislature sits in June, 1862.

☞ Pennsylvania is bringing up her arrears quite nobly. The Governor has announced that, including independent regiments who are now numbered as State troops, Pennsylvania has 50,000 men in the field, with 20,000 under arms at home, and he gave the promise, some days since, of a full 100,000 before winter sets in. We see by the telegraph that eight regiments are now under orders for the seat of war. The quota of Pennsylvania is 74,530. Let the old Keystone State have the credit that is her due.

KENTUCKY.

A letter of unusual interest will be found on another page of this paper from our Kentucky correspondent. The retreat of Gen. Zollicoffer from Camp Wild Cat to Cumberland Ford was a prolonged and terrible slaughter of the rebels from the rifles of the Union men of the country through which he passed, who fired upon them from every stone heap and clump of bushes on the roadside. Over a thousand of the lop-eared invaders bit the dust before the army reached Cumberland Ford. The affair occurred on the same day as the battle of Ball's Bluff, (or Leesburg Heights,) and may be said to compensate in some measure for that lamentable affair.

THE YATES PHALANX.

We learn that the 39th Illinois regiment, Col. Austin Light, which has been at St. Louis, is now on its way east, under orders to guard the Potomac at Williamsport, near Harper's Ferry. The regiment left St. Louis, yesterday noon, via Terre Haute and Indianapolis. It was first expected the regiment would come this way, and under this impression several of the officers took the morning train to Chicago. They received a dispatch at Bloomington, announcing the new route chosen, and will go on this (Wednesday) evening, joining the regiment at Pittsburgh. These gentlemen are Dr. Blake, surgeon; Dr. Clark, assistant surgeon; Rev. Mr. Macreading, chaplain, and Ward Hill Lamon, who is accompanying them. The regiment leave their old muskets at St. Louis, and will be newly armed, with the Springfield rifle, at Pittsburgh. Letters or packages for members of the regiment left at this office or at No. 66 Washington street, before 6 o'clock this evening, will be taken by the officers who are in town.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

The full instructions of the War Department to Gen. Sherman, commander of the great naval expedition, in regard to his dealings with the slaves, will be found in to-day's TRIBUNE. Yesterday we published a synopsis. Those instructions cover the whole ground of General Fremont's famous proclamation, and go considerably further; they are more practical, and strike home closer at the cause of the rebellion. The slaves will not only be made free, but they will be engaged to help the army crush the rebellion. In whatever way they can do most service they are to be employed, whether that be in throwing up entrenchments, or shouldering muskets for the Union.

The doctrine of Fremont's proclamation gave almost universal satisfaction to the loyal masses. The instructions of Secretary Cameron are destined to receive an equally hearty popular endorsement. The country has in them evidence that the Government are really in earnest, and have resolved to employ all legitimate means within their reach to crush the rebellion. The policy of the Administration and the sentiments of the people are now in concord and harmony.

If the President modified the proclamation, for special reasons, he is all right now; "Old Abe" is himself again, and the people will have no further cause for complaint. We have heard it suggested that one reason for modifying the proclamation was because he feared it was in advance of public sentiment, and that the country would not sustain it—that his letter to Fremont was intended as a *feeler*, and that since he has become satisfied that the people are rife for the confiscation policy, he has given orders that it shall be put in force on a large scale by the naval expedition which will land somewhere on the rebel coast—perhaps in South Carolina. There is an air of probability about this hypothesis; but, without accepting or rejecting it, the main thing is true, that the President and Cabinet have determined to confiscate the slaves of rebels as a war measure, and to receive the services of all loyal men, whether bond or free, to help crush this rebellion and save our armies. The people will shout Amen!

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

We are left in some doubt whether the great naval expedition has indeed sailed from its rendezvous at Hampton Roads. The vessels arrived there a week since, from Annapolis, and having but fifteen days' rations—without breaking cargoes—it was presumed of course that they would be out to sea before this. The New York *Herald* of Monday makes editorial mention of the sailing of the fleet, one hundred vessels in all, on Saturday, and that the scene was described as "most magnificent;" which, if the expedition really sailed, would be true enough. But there is no confirmation of the departure, and, indeed, a new trouble seems to have arisen which may delay it for some days. It is reported that the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont, whose name is put down in the register as "McKinley," has deserted to the rebels, taking the maps, charts, and even the sealed orders of his superior officer! This report comes to the New York *Tribune* from its correspondent on board the fleet (Mr. Mortimer Thompson) and is confirmed by a private business letter which the *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening is permitted to publish. The *Evening Post* thinks the report may have arisen from the crazy pranks of a master's mate on one of the ships; and the Navy Department, as might be expected, knows nothing about it whatever.

It would be just "our luck" if the report should be indeed true. The history of this magnificent expedition has been from the first unfortunate, and attended by mishaps and delays that, in case of any [illegible] of it to accomplish its purposes,